INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

The Bombay Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

No. 51,138—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1897.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
H.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews ..30th Octr.
M* CARTHAGE	6280	W. J. Nantes ....6th Nov.
P.L.EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe ..... 13th ,,
M* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole ..... 20th ,,
P.L.PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler .. 27th ,,
M* CARTHAGE	6280	W. J. Nantes..... 4th Dec.
P.L.INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester. 11th ,,
M* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole..... 18th ,,
P.L.CALEDONIA	7558	W.B.Andrews .... 25th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipto a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M* proceeds to ADEN only, and Passengers transhipthere to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,313	1st Dec., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	2nd Nov.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,268	12th Nov.

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 695

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer.	3,378	21st Nov., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 21, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
S.S. X.			18th Nov., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain R. NUNOME, 3,224 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on 25th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 18th October, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 30th Oct., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 29th Oct., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 5th Nov.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 5th Nov.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 31st Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

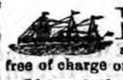
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th October, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, KING & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporite	4,383	11th Nov.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, every 28 days.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 16, 1897.

IT IS A GOLDEN RULE
to keep within reach always
A BOTTLE OF
KEMP'S CHOLERA
TINCTURE

which is a potent remedy for the disease, and is known to have saved MANY THOUSANDS of valuable lives during the quarter-century of its existence.

ALWAYS KEEP IT READY at hand, do not have to visit whilst it is fetched at a time when moments are valuable.

Prices Rs. 1, 1-12, and 3-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. Per rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
1897
SEASON'S CHUTNEYS.

PARCELS OF THE FOLLOWING ARE MADE UP FOR
FRIENDS AT HOME
AS
XMAS PRESENTS.
THESE ARE SHIPPED TO ENGLAND, CLEARED AND DESPATCHED TO DESTINATION.
ALL CHARGES MAY BE PAID AT THIS END
WITHOUT TROUBLE TO CUSTOMER

CHUTNEYS, &c.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Empress of India, per Bot	1 0	1 2
Major Grey's per Bot	1 0	1 2
Bombay, per Bot	1 0	1 2
Green Mango, per Bot	0 12	0 14
Lucknow, per Bot	1 0	1 2
Cashmere, per Bot	0 12	0 14
Bengal, per Bot	0 12	0 14
Madras, per Bot	0 12	0 14
Curry Powder, per Bot	1 4	1 7
Curry Paste, per Bot	1 1	1 2
Mulligatawney Paste, per Bot	1 0	1 2

PICKLES, &c.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Mango, per Bot	0 12	0 14
Green Mango, quarter Kegs, each	4 4	4 12
Lime, per Bot	0 10	0 12
Mango Jam, 2-lb. Jars, each	1 0	1 2
Guava Jelly	1 0	1 2
Rozelle Jelly	1 0	1 2
Guava Cheese, 2-lb. Tins	1 8	1 11
Mango Relish, per Bot	1 4	1 7
Tapp Sauce, Pint	0 13	0 15
Nepaul Pepper, genuine, per Bot	0 1	0 9
Solubis Do. do. do.	0 10	0 12
Tamar'nd Fish in Kegs, each	4 8	5 0

INDIAN AND CEYLON TEAS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND, 1897.
FROM JANUARY TO JULY 1897 ..... Re. 1 8

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With Inset Maps of the Various Products of India and of the Tea Districts.
Sketch Plans of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
Edited by J. G. BARTHOLOMEW. Corrected to Date.
WITH RAILWAYS, POLITICAL CHANGES,
And an Index of 10,000 Names.
Being every place mentioned in "Hunter's Imperial Gazetteer."

MUFFINEERS.

	Rs. a.
Egg shape, MUFFINEER, all E.P.	3 12
The "HOT MEMBER" E.P. and glass	4 8
The "HOB NAIL" pattern E.P. and glass	4 8
Pear shape, all Electroplate	4 8

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

NEW SEASON'S GOODS.

MILLINERY.

CHOICE NOVELTIES
IN
THE MOST RECENT STYLES
AT
MODERATE PRICES.

BOMBAY.

EVERY RECOGNISED KIND OF DISINFECTANT CAN BE HAD AT KEMP'S, BOMBAY.

CARBOLIC POWDER, FLUID, CRYSTALS, ACID AND SOAP, PHENYLE, CEESOL, NAPTHALINE, POTASH PERMANGANATE. CALVERTS', M'DOUGALL'S, SANITAS, BURNETT'S, JEYES', LITTLE'S, CONDY'S, CHLORALUM, ETC.

KEMP'S SPECIAL PREPARATIONS, GUARANTEED OF FULL STRENGTH AND ALWAYS FRESH.

MESSRS. KEMP also keep stock of new Scientific, Antiseptics and Germides as introduced, and will make special importations to order on short notice.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Glöel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

THE HEALTH OF THE HAIR

Can best be promoted by frequent copious applications of

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,

which is recognised over all India as practically

THE ONLY DRESSING

which can, from its cleanly and refreshing character, be REGULARLY USED upon the Toilet Table with

PLEASURE TO THE USER,
BENEFIT TO THE HAIR &
IMPROVEMENT TO ITS GROWTH.

Absolutely pure and harmless—guaranteed free from lead, kerosine, or any of the numerous objectionable ingredients frequently used in Hair Restorers.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter season.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together, because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions, free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.
THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S
HELICAL TUBE MACHINES

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

			Rs.		Rs
Model "Z"	Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash.	450	Credit.	500
,, "P"	,, Roadster, 32lbs.	,,	410	,,	456
,, "S"	,, Roadster, 35lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "O"	,, Road Racer, 26lbs.	,,	400	,,	445
,, "R"	,, Road Racer, 29lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "G"	Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	,,	410	,,	456
,, "H"	,, Roadster, 34lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "N"	Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	,,	200	,,	220
,, "5"	Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	,,	525	,,	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

BY THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.
The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALA
Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.
Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
FRIENDS AT HOME
SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME.
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY
CHOICE CIGARS
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."

Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

TO COMMEMORATE
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK
Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the
BEEHIVE BRANDY
Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.	E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.	M. P. BARIA.
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DENISON & Co.	H. D. MOOLAN.	A. S. SHROFF.
J. F. KUTHOKE.		

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "LOCKSLEY HALL."

ARRIVED 25TH OCTOBER, 1897.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th October, 1897.

THE STEWARDS, W. I. T. C., will AGE, CLASS and MEASURE HORSES at Messrs. ANDERSON and Co.'s YARD, Byculla, on SUNDAY, 31st October, 1897, at 7 A.M.

Forms will be supplied by Messrs. Anderson and Co., on payment of Rs. 20.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

THE
NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE
TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as, 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR

CROFT & Co.	Oporto.
MOET and CHANDON	Epernay.
T. HINE & Co.	Cognac.
GONZALEZ BYASS & Co.	Xerez De La Frontera.
SIMON KINGSCOTE & Co.	London.
THORNE & SONS, Ld	Greenock & London.
GEORGE SIMON & WHELON.	London.
BARKHAUSEN & Co.	Bordeaux.
GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS	Chalons-Sur-Saone.
CH. DE. CAZANOVE	Avize.
TOTTENHAM LAGER BEER BREWERY	Tottenham.
BLACK & GAYFORD	London.
BARNETT & KLICHAGARAY	Cognac.
HOLTHUSEN & Co.	Bordeaux.
JULES GRIMMOND	Cognac.
ARMANDE BRERES	Epernay
GODESBERGER MINERAL WATER Co.	Germany.
KRONPRINZ BEER BREWERY	Germany.
JOHN BARNETT & SON	London.
CHARLES BOILEAU & FILS.	Epernay.
PEASE, SON & Co.	Leith and Darlington.
DAVID SMITH & Co.	Glasgow.
S. PERRIER & Co.	Bordeaux.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS
FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHANPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0	15
Do. No. II	"	0	14
Do. No. III	"	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0	12
PEKOE DUST	"	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.

FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.

Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.

Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO.,
Agents.
13, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 4-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 handsome strong built palanquin office shigram.
1 powerful bay waler gelding about 16 hands, 5 years, goes in single and double harness, very quiet.
1 dark bay Arab pony, 5 years, goes in saddle and harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 27th October, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Parsiwada Street, opposite the Old Girgaum Police Court, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, books, pictures, lamps, harmonium, cottage piano by Rose and Co., D. B. B. L. rifle by Boss and Co., London, D B. B. L. gun by Treacher, swords, etc., the property of the late Rai Bahadoor Luchmonsing Zavsing, Superintendent of Railway Postal Service, and others.

The property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, table ornaments, velvet piled Brussels' carpets, Satsuma jars and vases, books, Singer's sewing machines, French-polished pony cart, handsome victoria with Arab horse and harness, cottage piano by Soundy, in first-rate condition, a large collection of choice plants in china and other pots, such as English honeysuckle, stephanotis, purple lilies, cvas plants, etc., the property of the late F. BLYTH, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of a gentleman—

1 English-built rub ber-tyred wheel landau by Vindover, nearly new, with a powerful and very fast bay waler mare, 15-2, and English-made patent leather harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also Paris-made drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, very rich Paris-made sets of dinner service and table glassware, incandescent gas chandeliers and arc lamps, telescopic floor lamps, English ice box, gent's pneumatic tyred bicycle, gent's and lady's saddles with bridles and patent stirrup, handsome victoria with horse and harness, coir matting, etc., the property of MONSIEUR JOS. PELINSKI DE BELTY, French Consul.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY USED AS TANNERY AT DHARAVI.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Hajee Hajee Essa Hajee Gani, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, in one lot, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned three pieces of land with the messuages, building factory, and shawl-standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 6342, 6315, and 6316 and Street Nos. 211, 298, and 95, and used as a Tannery.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Tocca ground or land with compound standing thereon, situate at Dharavi, fronting on the southern side of the Dharavi Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 6, 11, 13, 16, and 30, consisting by admeasurement 4,247 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east partly by the ground of Nagu Patel, partly by the ground of Wasati Appa, and partly by the ground of Hari Sowanchi, on the west partly by the ground of Mahadevrao Basker and partly by the ground of Aitwar Faram, on the north partly by the ground of Allipodla and Company and partly by the ground of Ancis Frances, and on the south partly by the ground of Antone Kestrut Bhandarpe and partly by the ground of Miguel Doming Bhundarco.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land or vacant ground of Tocca, situate at Dharavi, fronting on the southern side of the said Dharavi Road, within the sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 3, Collector's new No. 15735, and new Survey No. 1-305, containing by admeasurement 474 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east partly by the ground of Peerbhoy Damjee, partly by the ground of Ismail Goel Mahomed and partly by the ground of Cuttay Syed Mahomed, on the south by the ground of the said Cuttay Syed Mahomed, on the west partly by the ground of Heerjee Khimjee, partly by the ground of Sheetaram Narayan, and partly by the ground of Damodhar Dewjee, and on the north by the ground of the said Damodher Dewjee.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of Tocca land or ground, situate at Dharavi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvi, on the southern side of Dharavi Road, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 17 and 30, Collector's new Nos. 15791 and 15827, and new Survey No. 4-283, containing by admeasurement 610 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east and north by the ground of Cuttay Syed Mahomed and Company, on the west partly by the ground of St. Michael's Church, and partly by the ground of Nagji Jasking and Kutirga Hawalia, and on the south by the ground of Yadeo Bhikajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE RIPON ROAD, AT BYCULLA.

On SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the second mortgagee, Lalcmidas Morgee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Essa Hajee Essak, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of July 1886, and subject to the principal amount and interest due at foot of the deed of first mortgage, dated the 17th day of February 1885, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and Messrs. Cursondas Vullubhdas, Gordhundas Gocculdas Tejpal, and Rameshunder Hemraj, the trustees of a Deed of Settlement, of the other part, dated 1st February 1893, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 922 square yards, situate at Byculla, on the Ripon Road, in the sub-district and Island of Bombay, together with the messuage or building and stable standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. and Street No.—, and bounded on the east by the property of the said Hajee Essa Hajee Essak, on the west by the said Ripon Road, on the north by the property of Moulvie Hajee Abdoola Jitaker, and on the south by a private passage and beyond that by the property of the said Hajee Essa Hajee Essak, and which said property is known as "Victoria Mansion," and is in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th October, 1897.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION NO. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., MADRAS.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Town Hall, on THURSDAY, 28th October, at 5-45 P.M.

R. B. NIXON,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

FROM
R. THORNE & SONS, LD.,
London, 7th October, 1897.

MESSRS. SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,—We have pleasure in intimating that we have APPOINTED YOU SOLE AGENTS in BOMBAY, for the SALE of our VARIOUS BRANDS of SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKY, OLD TOM, GIN, and LION BRAND RUM.

We are, Dear Sirs, Yours Faithfully,
R. THORNE & SONS, LD., DISTILLERS,
London, Greenock, Dublin and Liverpool.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN FROM LONAULI TO BOMBAY.

THE Public are hereby informed that on THURSDAY next, the twenty-eighth instant, a Special Passenger Train will be run for the convenience of passengers returning to Bombay from Lonauli, Khandala and Neral, leaving Lonauli at 7 o'clock and arriving in Bombay at 10-25, Railway Time.

This Train will stop at Khandala, Karjat, Neral, Kalyan, and Byculla.

First, second and third class passengers will be booked at the usual rates by this Train.

The timing of the special Train is as follows:—

	H. M.
Lonauli Dep.	7 0
Khandala Arri.	7 9
" Dep.	7 11
Karjat Arri.	8 16
" Dep.	8 20
Neral Arri.	8 32
" Dep.	8 36
Kalyan Arri.	9 9
" Dep.	9 14
Byculla Arri.	10 14
" Dep.	10 18
Victoria Terminus Bombay Arri.	10 25

Reserved accommodation will be given on this Train only and not on the daily 5 a.m. Train from Poona.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the twenty-fifth of October, 1897.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M. on MONDAY, the 1st day of November, 1897, for SUPPLY of COALING for the Staff of the Fire Brigade Department, and the Water Works Branch of the Executive Engineer's Department.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. One be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 21st Oct., 1897.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoor, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombasa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHAMBERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board,)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 20th July 1897.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 3, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanges Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 14; Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 13; Rose Pekoe Dust, As. 12; Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 11; Flowery Pekoe Dust, As. 10; Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 9 and Pekoe Dust, As. 8 per lb. These Tea Dusts are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS
PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 11,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	53 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING OF ITALY. HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
COLOMBO	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
RANGOON	The Bank of Madras
AGRA, DELHI	Bank of Bengal. Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed, when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 37, Dalhousie Square, Simla, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h., 38m. Sun sets, 5h., 29m., High water, 11-30m. Low water, 5-40m., 5-30s.
Diwalee holidays: Banks closed.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Indian Marriage and Death Benefit Fund, Patel Street, 3 p.m.
Bombay Anthropological Society, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Goa and Setos entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Mirzapore and Locksley Hall entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per s.s. Idzumi Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day.

PICK-POCKET AT CHEERA BAZAAR.—Mr. Nowroji Cursetji Dhondee, in the employ of Messrs. Rubattino and Co., residing at Chumney Road, was, yesterday morning, standing at the fish-stall, in the Cheera Bazaar, making some purchases, when his pocket was picked of a purse, containing a currency note for Rs. 100.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms, Town Hall, at 5-30, this evening, the following paper will be read:—"Ethnographical notes on the Bari or Panwaie Caste in Khandeish district." by the Collector of Khandeish.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A RENT-COLLECTOR.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the charge of embezzlement preferred against Jamnadas, a rent-collector of a Maharaja at Bhuleshwar. The circumstances under which the offence was committed have already been published. The amount misappropriated was Rs. 500. The accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE AT LOHAR CHAWL.—About 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, an alarm was raised that a fire had broken out in a godown, containing stationery, belonging to a Borah merchant, named Abdoolali Mir Sahib Sherafali, and situated on the ground floor of a house at Lohar Chawl. The fire-brigade stations were at once communicated with, and the Babulla Tank steamer appeared on the spot in good time, followed in quick succession by the steamers from the Fort, Sankli Tank, and Gowalia Tank. None of the steamers were brought into requisition, as the fire, which was only a smouldering of a quantity of rubbish lying in one corner of the godown, had already been extinguished by some townsmen. Inspector Roberts arrived on the spot, followed by Superintendent Grannan, and from inquiry made by these officers it appears that on the previous day the work of stock-taking was carried on in the godown by the owner, who was assisted by a number of labourers. Yesterday morning, they arranged the packages containing stationery, and the owner, after having checked the work done, paid off the coolies, and the place was locked up. About half-an-hour after a remosee on duty outside the house, noticed some smoke issuing from the grating over the door of the godown and he raised an alarm of fire. The godown was at once broken open, when a quantity of rubbish lying in a corner under the staircase was found to be on fire, which was at once extinguished by pouring a few buckets of water over it. The damage was nominal. The house in which the godown is situated is a three-storeyed one, and belongs to the same owner. The cause of the fire is attributed to careless biddee smoking. The contents of the godown, together with the goods in another shop, had been insured with different fire insurance companies. The arrival of the steam engines in quick succession created an excitement in the locality, which was for a moment flocked with large crowds of people.

THANA NEWS.—Mr. J. G. Foord (formerly of the Bombay Police Force) has been appointed Superintendent of Police, Thana District. Khan Bahadur Nanabhai Cowasjee, Police Inspector, Surat, is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana.—The *Jagat Samachar* of Thana, in its issue of Saturday last, states that Mr. R. A. Lamb, J. P., is to be appointed Collector and DistrictMagistrate, Thana, and he will be succeeded by Mr. A. C. Logan as Collector of Poona. The latter officer having delivered over charge of his office to Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, First Assistant Collector, Thana, left for Bombay on Saturday last, in order to join the Bombay Secretariat for the present.—The house of a Hindu karkoon was broken into, on Friday night, but the inmates of the house reed him alarm before the thieves could succeed in their attempt.—Messrs. Mahadeo Ramchander Nadkarnee, Assistant Government Prosecutor, and Motilal Hargowandas, banker, have resigned their seats in the local Corporation, the former owing to ill-health, and the latter owing to his business engagements.—The following gentlemen have been appointed to the managing committee of the Thana Municipality for the last quarter of the current year:—Messrs. Makoondrao Anunt Ovalekar (chairman); Meherwanjee Nowrojee Antia, Ramchandar Ganesh Phatak, and Cowasjee Byramjee Divecha.—It is stated that Dr. K. R. Kirtikar, President of the Thana Municipality, will, after completing his special duty in Bombay, in connection with the plague, will return to Thana on the 1st December next.—On Sunday last, a special meeting of the Chandraseniya Kayasth Prabhoos of Thana was held, in Bhoor Saheb's Hall, Hasri Gopalrao Raghunath, Inamdar, occupying the chair. The Bombay C. K. Prabhoo Samaj's letter was read and adopted. Speeches were made by Rao Bahadur Dajee Govind Guptay, Honourary Magistrate, F. C., and Rao Saheb Janardhan Damodher Dixit, pleader, District Court (Munsiff of Patan), explaining *Manus Smirti*, condemning the recent widow marriage, which was performed among the C. K. Prabhoo community. It was also resolved unanimously to excommunicate the parties concerned.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY ON THE CONTINENT.—The London correspondent of the *East Gofter*, writing on the 1st instant, says:—Shortly after this reaches you, Sir Jamsetjee will be back in Bombay after his memorable sojourn in Europe. The comparative freedom of a tourist in Paris, after the rush of engagements which he had to keep in England during his ceremonial visit in the Jubilee season, seems to have so heightened his enjoyment in the French capital that he lingered there for quite six weeks with his daughter and the rest of his party. The Foreign Office introduction to our French Ambassador made his visit to Paris both interesting and instructive, and when he passed on to Geneva, he received a good deal of attention befitting his rank from the British Consul there. His further progress to Pisa, Florence, Rome, Naples, and other large towns of Italy, by way of Turin, was facilitated by the courtesy of Chevalier Basso, the Italian Consul at Geneva, who assured for the Parsee Baronet a cordial reception at those places, including the great convenience of passing through the Customs every where unquestioned. For the last few days he has remained in Naples enjoying the prominent sights of the town, including the historic Pompeii. He will doubtless be charmed with the resemblance of the Bay of Naples to the Bay of Bombalm (*sny.* Bombay), and let us hope he will not be unimaginative enough not to be struck with the contrast they present. He cannot fail to remark how the industry and enterprise of the Neapolitans have turned every coign and nook and crevice to use, and made them points of *attraction to denizens and visitors, thus drawing* multitudes of travellers, who directly and indirectly contribute to the prosperity of the city, filling its numerous hotels, buying its manufactures, and otherwise giving work to its inhabitants. With similar natural advantages on the other hand, what have you to show in Bombay in this direction of activity? From school and college and the clerks' desk for a monotonous saunter to the Bandstand, or the Apollo Pier, where the very sheds under which you take your amusement are imported from Europe, is all the use generation after generation of your native citizens have made of your fine bay! Perhaps Sir Jamsetjeet will tell his countrymen of his experiences in Europe and rouse them to a newer activity.

IN DEFENCE OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your daily contemporary, writing on the subject of "Some difficulties in volunteering," introduces matter which calls for a passing notice. Who the Volunteer Officer is who was good enough to say that the Eurasian is a "Coat and Trawser" Volunteer is not stated, and the remark scarcely needs contradiction, for the fact that, when the riots of 1874 broke out, the late Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, when passing by the Grant Medical College, called out the European and Eurasian lads to give a "hand," when they all at once joined him without the prospects of a "feed." The same may be said of the more serious riots of 1893, when the European and Eurasian volunteers turned out direct from their offices, also without a "feed." The reference about free breakfasts and feeds as an inducement to turn out, reads more like a bad joke, for it is well known from experience that many volunteers had to give instructions at home to have their meals ready for them on their return from a morning or a day's outing.

Oct. 26. A VOLUNTEER.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—"A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooths brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasitic or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful ragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant colour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot: 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Secretary of State has approved of candidates for appointment to the Indian army reserve of officers being eligible, until the 31st March 1898, for admission up to the age of 35 years.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will probably remain in Simla until the end of November, when the Army Headquarters camp office will be opened in Calcutta.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT KANE, Rifle Brigade, died at Miranshah, Tochi, from enteric on Saturday.

NEWS received from Shinawari dated the 23rd, states that Captain Robinson, 2nd Gurkhas, has died from his wounds.

SIR J. NOMAN LOCKYER and Mr. Christie, Astronomer Royal, are to be sent out from England to India to observe the sun's eclipse in January.

MR. F. N. WRIGHT, on return from leave, has resumed charge as Opium Agent at Ghazipur. Mr. H. M. Bird, who has been officiating, goes on two years' furlough.

IT has been decided that all colonels of the Indian Service, whether brevet or substantive, shall be eligible, if otherwise fit, for promotion to the rank of major-general.

MR. JOHN ELIOT, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, has returned to Simla after a tour of inspection in Kashmir. He will go to Vizagapatam next month in connection with the dispute over the Jagarat observatory.

As some doubt seems to have arisen regarding the name of one of the officers returned in the list of casualties at Dargai, we may state that it was Captain W. E. C. Smith of the Derbyshire Regiment who was killed, and not Lieutenant Protheroe Smith of the Dorsetshire Regiment.

THE latest task of the Government of the North-West Provinces is to devise measures of segregation for the monkeys at Hurdwar, which have been attacked by the plague. Considering the numbers in which these creatures congregate in this neighbourhood, the new developmeat is by no means without its dangers.

SIR BAKER RUSSELL, Commanding the Bengal Army, will leave Nani Tal, on his first tour of inspection on 4th November. He will in the first instance proceed to Meerut, visiting Bareilly and Roorkee *en route*.

THE "Madras Diocesan Record" announces that the press of the S. P. C. K. has in hand an English translation of a valuable German book, bearing on the Muhammadan religion, made by Lady Mackworth Young. This book, it is said, shows from original sources how much Islam has borrowed from Judaism.

THE Director of Statistics estimates the area under rice in each Province substantially in excess of 1896, Bengal covering 39¼ million acres; Burma 5¼, and Madras 3¼. The area in Burma is probably underestimated, as complete returns are not received; prospects, however, are excellent. For Madras and Bengal the season has been favourable, and a 17 anna crop is estimated in Bengal.

THE title Jat is to be added to the designation of the 6th and 10th Bengal Infantry, and the title Rajput to that of 2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 13th and 16th Bengal Infantry.

THE Galton system of taking thumb impressions, which has led to the discovery of the suspected murderer of the native manager of a Duars tea garden, is in use in the Punjab for identifying persons presenting documents for registration, and according to official reports, is working very well. Last year in the Ludhiana district it led to the discovery of a very clever forgery. A Jat zemindar, by name Rulia, presented for registration a deed of mortgage purporting to have been executed by one Jiwa, who, however, denied execution. Registration was refused. The District Registrar, on appeal, after examining the two persons whose names were recorded on the deed as attesting witnesses, the writer of the deed, and the vendor of the stamped paper, upheld the order of refusal. The deed, it appears, bore on it some thumb prints which Rulia asserted had been made by Jiwa, the supposed executant. Mr. Rose, the District Registrar, suspecting their identity, had them examined by an expert, whose evidence proved conclusively that they had been made by Rulia himself. No one was more astonished than the criminal. Confirmatory evidence being forthcoming he was convicted of forgery and sentenced to a heavy term of imprisonment.

AT the Railway Servants' Congress at Plymouth the whole of the sitting on Oct. 6 was occupie i in the investigation of charges brought against Mr. Harford, the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society, in respect of his conduct during the North-Eastern Railway dispute. The proceedings were conducted in private, but the President afterwards announced that the Congress had, by thirty-six votes to twenty, found that the charges were proved, and had removed Mr. Harford from his position as General Secretary. It was also resolved to offer Mr. Harford a pension of a hundred guineas a year.

A SIAMESE stoker attacued to the Royal yacht now in Southampton Water was charged, at the Southampton Police-court, on Oct 4, with stabbing an Englishman during a street row on the previous evening. The prisoner, with other Siamese, got involved with some inhabitants, and he ran at the prosecutor and stabbed him twice in the head. The accused was eventually handed over to the ship's officers, who promised to punish him by flogging, which was afterwards done. The Chief Constable spoke in high terms of the Siamese and said this was the first case of misconduct which had occurred. The yacht will leave on Oct. 14 to join the King of Siam at Malta.

THE conference of shorthand writers, held in connection with the celebration of the "Diamond Jubilee" of Pitman's system, discussed some unusual applications of shorthand. One fervid gentleman enlarged on the advantages of the "swift *art" as a help to courtship. How much gushing* affection, the speaker asked, evaporates in the process of writing love-letters in longhand? The shorthand-writing swain, peaning his tender epistles to the phonographic maiden, is free from this difficulty. His intensest feelings he can express influent strokes and curves the moment they stir within him. This suggestion brought up another speaker, who favoured his hearers with a little reminiscence. In remote days he had desired to put to a certain young lady a certain question, to which he felt difficulty in giving utterance. A happy thought struck him; he would put the question on paper in the symbols of shorthand. This would be mysterious to the lady; she would ask him to read the question and his difficulties would at once disappear. Man proposes, but things do not always work out as he desires. The young lady exhibited no curiosity, but quietly pocketed the shorthand. At the next interview with her lover she calmly told him that she had unravelled his message, and was prepared to give an affirmative reply. The wily maiden had sent the shorthand proposal to Sir Isaac Pitman, who had supplied her with the translation.

THE "Politique Coloniale" says:—"As a result of the negotiations entered into between the Russian Ambassador to Turkey, the Grand Vizier, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Count Leontieff, a secret treaty has been concluded between Turkey and Abyssinia with a view to eventual common action for securing the independence of Egypt. Before it is signed this treaty will be submitted for approval to Russia and France. The Sultan undertakes to grant to the Abyssinian Church the same privileges in his dominion as are possessed by other Christian Churches, while the Emperor promises to protect the Mussulman religion and its ministers. Count Leontieff has further received assurances in the Sultan's name that the Emperor Menelek shall have every facility for extending his territory to the south and east of its present boundaries. The Turks are so infatuated with the Emperor Menelek that in official documents the Porte gives him the same title, 'Padishah,' as is borne by the Sultan."

THE engagement between Princess Feodora of Saxe-Meiningen and Prince Heinrich XXX. of Reuss, is specially interesting to English people because of the fact that the Princess was the first great-grand-daughter of the Queen. The Princess, who is barely eighteen, is the daughter of the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, her mother being the eldest daughter of the Empress Frederick, and therefore a grand-daughter of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The Princess Feodora is a very pretty and graceful girl, who has lived all her life in the paternal home. The Prince is a man of three-and-thirty, of handsome and soldierly bearing, who, in common with nearly all German Princes, follows the profession of arms, though he is, as yet, only a captain in a regiment of guards. The date of the wedding is not yet fixed, but engagements amongst the Germans, or any other aristocracy, are seldom prolonged. Let us hope (says the *St. James's Gazette*) that Her Majesty the Queen may yet live to see her great-grand-child's children—an experience unique in the history of English monarchs, if not unparalleled in the records of royalty throughout the world.

PROFESSOR NEWMAN'S long and active life will be claimed as a triumph by the vegetarians, teetotalers, and anti-tobacconists. After middle age he gave up meat and alcohol and he did not smoke. He lived to be ninety-two and was writing learned books till within a couple of years or so of his death. On the other hand (says the *St. James's Gazette*) the bibbers of wine and the smokers of pipes may take comfort from Tennyson. The poet lived to be eighty-three, and he kept his intellectual powers and his poetical faculties absolutely undimmed to the close. And Tennyson was assuredly no ascetic. He tried vegetarianism once to oblige Edward Fetzgerald and give it up after a few weeks. He liked his pint of port, and smoked steadily and persistently. Indeed he was quite unhappy if he were asked to stay in a house where he was not allowed his pipe at all times. But longevity and vigour in old age have probably much more to do with a man's inherited constitution than his habits. Tennyson was one of a family of twelve, nearly all of whom lived to be over seventy. As poor Emily Tennyson, the bethrothed of Arthur Hallam, said, "The Tennysons don't die."

IN the October number of the *Genealogical Magazine* Lord William Beresford gives the most detailed account that has yet appeared of the "Beresford Ghost." Lord William is the oldest descendant now living of the heroine of the tale, and he has had access to family records hitherto passed over by former writers on the subject. Briefly the story of the Beresford Ghost is as follows: On a specified night (in 1693), Lord Tyrone, who had died on the day preceding, appeared to Lady Beresford, and did then predict to her certain future events, which came to pass a few years afterwards. Lord William entirely disbelieves in the ghost story, and accounts in a satisfactory manner for certain so-called proofs of ghostly visitation.

UNDER the presidency of Rev. Thomas Hooper, farewell was taken at Camberwell-green Congregational Church, on October 5, of a large number of missionaries who, under the auspices of the London Missionary Society, are either returning to their appointed stations or are entering upon new spheres of work. Returning to China are Rev. J. MacGowan, Amoy; Miss A. O. Miller, Amoy; Miss Helen Davies, Hong Kong. Five new missionaries are also entering upon missionary work in China:—Rev. W. N. Bitton, Shanghai; Mr. E. F. Wells, M.B., C.M., King Shang; Mr. W. H. Geller, King Shang; Miss Mabel Neal, Canton; Miss J. Cane, Amoy. The following seven workers are returning to India:—Rev. D. Hutton, Mirzapur; Rev. and Mrs. J. R. Bacon, Gooty; Rev. F. F. Longman, Benares; Rev. T. W. Bach, Trevandrum; Mrs. Baylis Thompson, Nevoor; Miss L. J. Robinson, Calcutta; Miss A. Waitt, Mirzapur. There are six new workers for India:—Rev. N. C. Daniell, Cuddapah; Rev. S. Nicholson, Gooty; Miss A. Budd, Jammulamadugu; Miss A. R. Lloyd, Calcutta; Miss L. Thorn, Berhampur. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Gould are returning to their station at Kuruman in Africa.

THE intended match of Her Majesty's great-grandchild, Princess Feodora of Saxe-Meiningen, with Prince Henry of Reuss is not, says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, a brilliant one. She is eventual heiress to a large fortune, but Prince Henry XXX is the fourth son of a younger son. All four married out of Sovereign families. Their wives, however, were accepted on a regular footing, and none of their offspring are classed as morganatic. The Reuss family has the curious custom of calling all its sons Henry in all the different branches. They are numbered according to priority of birth in the century in which they happen to be born. There was a Henry LXXIII., born in the eighteenth century, who lived into the present century. The Father of Henry XXX is Henry IX., whose estate and seat is at Neuhof, in Silesia. His children are qualified Serene Highnesses, and both are in the Prussian army, the one having the rank of Major-General and the other of Captain. Princess Feodora attended the Queen's Diamond Jubilee with the Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen. Her likeness to the late Duke of Clarence and the Princess Victoria of Wales is very striking.

A VALEDICTORY meeting in connection with the departure of missionaries about to be sent to India under the auspices of this mission was held, on Oct. 5, at Exeter Hall, Lord Kinnaird presiding. The mission has now more than four hundred workers, European and native. The expenditure has risen to £3,000 annually more than the income, and there is urgent need of increased support. The ladies to whom farewell was said included five missionaries returning to the East after furlough, and the same number who are going out for the first time. Lord Kinnaird said that to those of us who specially had India at heart the year had been one of great interest, and sadness, too. There had seldom been a time when troubles had come so thick upon India. They must expect that in these calamities God had some great purpose. These troubles, especially the famine, had affected the mission funds, and the society had got £5,000 behind, because much money which would, in the ordinary course of events, have gone to general mission work had gone to the famine fund. To show how Christianity built up character he would point out that the mission schools at Bombay were kept open throughout the famine panic, under not only European teachers, but under the native Christian teachers, who boldly stuck to their posts.

AN extraordinary amount of interest seems to be taken at the present time in the influence of tobacco-smoking upon the health. The *British Medical Journal* gives particulars of inquiries instituted by Dr. Mendelson in connection with the smoking of the students of the Military Medical Academy and Technological Institute. On the average, the smoking medical student smoked daily 19·64 cigarettes, and the technological students 22·8. Estimating ten cigarettes to have cost 1½d., the author figured out that the students of the Military Medical Academy spent yearly on tobacco £1,200—that is, a sum quite sufficient for the proper support of forty poor students. The smokers in both institutions show a higher rate of mortality than non-smokers. Out of 100 smokers, 16·09 per cent. fell ill from affections of the respiratory organs, and out of 100 non-smokers only 10·69; of digestive organs, out of 100 smokers, 11·88, and out of 100 non-smokers, 9·92; affected with both apparatus, respiratory and digestive, out of 100 smokers were 8·77 per cent., and out of 100 non-smokers only 3·22; in general, 36·74 per cent. of smokers and 23·83 per cent. non-smokers were taken ill. One-third of the smokers began to smoke before their sixteenth year, and two-thirds after the age of sixteen. The first became ill oftener than the latter; of the first, 45·83 per cent. became ill, and of the latter, 32·71 per cent.

THE Archduke Joseph, cousin of the Emperor of Austria, who resides in Hungary, the other day, assembled all his schoolfellows at the Royal Burg at Buda, where he entertained them to luncheon. It was fifty years since the Archduke, whose father, the Palatine of Hungary, made him attend the public grammar school, bade good-bye to his schoolfellows at its gates. Not very many who were in the same class with him are still alive, but all those who are came at his bidding. They represent almost all ranks in life, from a Major-General to a saddler.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary, appointed under that Act, during the week ending 16th October

George Lansell, quartz miner, of the Fortuna crushing works, Bendigo, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved pump for mining and other purposes.

The Patent Agglomerit Fuel Syndicate, Ld., of 26 Wind street, Swansea, South Wales, for improvements in the manufacture of artificial fuel, and in apparatus therefor.

George Polack, engineer, of 9, Canalstrasse, Bochum, in the German Empire, for improvements in or relating to roller bearings for railway carriages.

James Elizgerald, artist, of 301, London road, and Hugh Sprott Clement, manager of the British Patents company, of 121, West Regent street, both of Glasgow, for a chainless gear for cycles and other vehicles.

Johann Otto Egastorff, merchant, of 331, Camden road, Camden town, London, for improvements in or in connection with metal or other boxes or holders for containing and delivering laundry blue or the like, or other material, in suitable quantities.

Magnus Swenson, mechanical engineer, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, U. S. A., for cotton bales, and method of, and apparatus for, making the same.

Ghulam Ahmed Sitware, gentleman, of Murud-Janjira, district Kolaba, now residing in Kandewady, Bombay, for an improved process and apparatus for aerating beverages.

Malcolm T. Lyde, administrator of the Radhanpur State, North Gujarat, for the better manufacture of poudrette (the article to be manufactured to be known as, "super-poudrette").

Roland H. Gahagan, of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan and Co., engineers, 271, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, for an improved fibre-extracting machine.

David Decimus Coath, civil engineer, of Rangoon, for improvements in conservancy carts.

John Sorode Wil-on, executive engineer, in the department of Public Works, Madras, for a floating frame for facilitating the complete elimination of the hyposulphite of soda used in certain processes of photography.

John Henry Rose Harley, merchant, of No. 87 Old China Bazar Street, Calcutta, for an improved punkah motor, to be called "Harley's improved motor."

Charles Frederick Bamford, civil engineer, Assam-Bengal Railway, for a new method and appliances for the construction and erection of girder bridges from overhead or road level.

Edward Leunon Canwell, consulting engineer and patent agent, of No. 5 Old Post Office street, Calcutta, for improved methods of constructing new buildings so as to render them proof against earthquake shocks, and like disturbances, and improved methods for rendering the walls of old houses damp-proof.

Tito Livio Carbone, engineer, of No. 343 Calle Sarandi, Monte Video, South America, for an improvement in sheet metal boxes.

Edwards Atkinson, gentleman, of 12 Spencer Mansions, West Kensington, London, for improvements in and connected with non-refillable bottles and like vessels.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

The Sussmann Electric Miners Lamp Co., Ld., of 37, Walbrook, and Sigmund Adolf Rosenthal, electrician, of 5, Christopher street, Finsbury square, both in the city of London, for improvements in active material for secondary battery plates. (Specification filed 10 June 1897.

Ivan Levinstein and Levinstein, Ld., chemical manufacturers, both of Minshull street, Manchester, for the production of a new colour base, and of colouring matters therefrom. (Specification filed 10 July 1897).

William Owen Phillips, journalist, etc., of No. 130 Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta, for a bicycle umbrella holder. (Specification filed 29 September 1897).

John Wallace, C.E., of 27, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, for improvements in telescope stands. (Specification filed 12 October 1897.)

Herbert Manners, Indigo planter, of the Ilmasnuggar concern, Somasdpore, Bengal, for an improved method of operating Indigo presses and the like. (Specification filed 29 September 1897.)

Stephen Pearce Quick, pitman, in the employ of the Wolhuter Gold Mining Co., Ld., near Johannesburg, in the South African Republic, for improvements in apparatus or machines for shaping or forging and sharpening rock drills and the like. (Specification filed 12 October 1897.)

Henry Low Webster, engineer, of Palace hotel, Klerksdorp, in the South African Republic, for improvements in diamond core drills, in part applicable to other stone or like cutting tools or machines. (Specification filed 12 October 1897.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule A of Act V. of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

Robert Nesbit Coghlan's invention for improvements in scales or weighing machines. (From 18 October 1897 to 18 October 1898.)

William Stonach Lockhart's invention for an improved process, and apparatus used therein, for the washing and separating of gems or other substances from the earthy and other mineral matters containing them. (From 13 October 1897 to 13 October 1898.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do as ceased:—

Gabriel Dupont-Dennis's invention for an improved process of, and apparatus for, preserving dried vegetables. (Specification filed 18 May 1893.)

Richard Harte's invention for improvements in cryptographic instruments. (Specification filed 12 July 1893.)

THE OUTRAGE IN KARACHI JAIL.

LAST Wednesday morning, at 6-30, a murderous assault was committed by MirMahomed a life convict on Mir Partabrai, the Deputy Jailor here, wounding him severely on both sides of the neck with a hatchet, which, it is alledged, had been given him by a warder named Bhima. Information was immediately given to Mr. Dadabhoy Munsiff, the Superintendent of the Jail, who at once went to the scene of the offence, and found the Deputy Jailor lying in an unconscious state with wounds on both sides of his neck. He lost no time in reporting the matter to the police, when Mr. Rook, the Assistant Superintendent of the Police, and Mr. Matheison, the officiating Town Inspector, during the absence of Mr. Nedon on short casual leave, immediately proceded to the Jail to investigate the matter. It appears the Deputy Jailor was removing three life convicts, named Mir Mahomed, Yaru and Kirery, from the "transpass" cells where they were locked up for the night to the "condemned" cells, these prisoners having been awarded penal diet in solitary confinement for 96 hours on the previous day for abusing another prisoner, and threatening him with assault. The Deputy Jailor was accompanied by a warder, named Rama, and another convict overseer, named Mushtak. When he arrived near the yard of the condemned cells, the Deputy Jailor sent Rama to the gate to fetch handcuffs. The three convicts were standing near their cells, and the Deputy Jailor was standing with his back to them and facing the yard door, and the convict overseer Mushtak was standing behind him. When the Deputy Jailor saw Rama coming with the handcuffs, he took out his keys so as to unlock them, and as he was doing this he heard something fall behind him and, on looking round saw Mushtak the convict overseer, lying on the ground in consequence of a blow given him by Mir Mahomed with an axe, and before the Deputy Jailor had time to interfere, Mir Mahomed struck him a blow on his neck with the sharp edge of the axe with such force that he fell to ground, and as he lay there Mir Mahomed again struck him another blow on the other side of the neck with the same axe, but before he could do any further injury convict overseer Mushtak recovered from the blow he received, and seized him, and warder Rama, who had witnessed the assault, gave the alarm. Mir Mahomed then threw the axe into the adjoining yard, in which place it was found by convict warder Mitho. The axe, it appears, belonged to warder Bhima mentioned above, who it is stated, had concealed it at noon on the day previous to the commission of the offence in the wall of one of the cells where Mir Mahomed was kept at night, and where Bhima had relieved warder Rama. We hear that Mir Mahomed has admitted to John Superintendent of the Jail that he had committed the deed, and that the axe was placed in his cell by wardar Bhima. He also stated that he intended to kill him (the Superintendent of the Jail) but as he did not visit the cell where the prisoner was confined, as he usually did, and fearing that the axe, which he had on his person, would be discovered, he revenged himself on the Deputy Jailor, as the latter had reported him to the Suprentendent and had him punished. Before the police, however, Mir Mahomed and warder Bhima denied all knowledge of the offence. Warder Rama and the two other life convicts, who had witnessed the crime, say that the assault was so sudden that they got confused and were unable to render any help. Convict Mir Mahomed has been charged with attempt at murder under section 307 of the Penal Code, and warder Bhima with the abstment of the offence. The hearing of the case has been fixed for the 3rd proximo. We may state that Mir Mahomed is a notorious character, and is the same individual who, after escaping from prison on 18th September, 1896, committed thefts in railway carriages, and was sentenced to transportation for life. The Deputy Jailor's condition is reported to be favourable.—*Sind Gazette.*

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

PORTUGAL AND ITS PADROADO.

THE Archbishop of Goa has addressed the following letter to the Administrator of the diocese of San Thome, Mylapore:—

ARCHDIOCESE OF GOA, PATRIARHATE OF THE EAST INDIES, NO. 48.

Very Revd. Father,—With reference to what your Reverence writes to me in your official letter of the 1st current, regarding the fresh attacks directed by certain newspapers against Portugal and its *Padroado*—four hundred years old—absolutely destitute of foundation, most false is the information which serves as a starting point for those papers, that the Government of Lisbon had sent orders to the Provincial Government of Goa to suspend until further orders the subsidies which the Concordat dioceses of Damaun, Cochin and Mylapore, receive from the Public Treasury.

His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal does not contemplate renouncing the privileges which were guaranteed to him by the Concordat of 1830 and the Reversal Notes thereto, accepting faithfully the dispositions of the Constitution, *Humanae Salutis Auctor*, by which the Sovereign Pontiff, gloriously reigning, established in the East Indies a regular hierarchy. The surest proof of this lies in the diligence and promptitude with which the Portuguese Government presented to the Holy See for confirmation the successors of the ex-Bishop of Mylapore, Dom Henrique Jose Reed da Silva, and of the late Bishop of Cochin, Dom Joao Gomes Ferriera.

Also the august Head of the Church discovers no intention of withdrawing from thePortuguese nation the privileges, which he but lately perpetuated to it, according to the changed conditions of the times, as a token of recognition of the great service rendered by it, with admirable generosity, almost unique in history, to the cause of the Catholic religion in India, and in the whole of the East, and taking into consideration, moreover, its actual good dispositions to continue its ancient traditions of a Catholic and evangelizing nation.

No one should be astonished that we, the Portuguese Bishops, should conform our mode of procedure with the views and sentiments of the Sovereign Pontiff and of the Most Faithful King (of Portugal); the contrary would be the thing to be astonished at. Let not, however, the Catholics of India allow themselves to be led astray by unjust prejudices, most hurtful to the peace and welfare of the Church. We, the Bishops of the oldest Ecclesiastical Province of Goa—the first, by the supreme decision of Rome, among the eight which constitute the Indian Hierarchy and Patriarchate of East Indies—nominated by the same procedure by which the Bishops of almost all Catholic nations of the world are, with efficaciously above all to promote the Glory of God and the welfare of the souls entrusted by God and the Apostolic See to our pastoral care; wish efficaciously to continue always with our Clergy and Diocesans in entire and pacific obedience to the same See, the sole centre of unity; to maintain, without breaking, the bonds of communion and charity which bind us to the Venerable Bishops of all the other Indian Dioceses; to continue to render homage due to Sovereignty, to the august person of her Majesty, the Queen of England and Empress of India, in whose dominions live a great portion of our beloved spiritual subjects.

Your Reverence can make of this official letter such prudent use as you may judge fit.

God save your Reverence.

(Signed.) † ANTONIO, Archbishop Primate,
Patriarch of the East Indies.

Belgaum, 10th October 1897.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 26TH OF OCTOBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature as 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity of Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure at 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity at 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·888	Calm	1	91·1	54·7	58	...	15·83	−1·44
Sirsa	29·912	SE	3	92·3	51·7	44	...	13·53	+1·00
Delhi	29·894	W	7	89·7	57·8	55	...	19·76	+2·90
Agra	29·911	SW	6	90·5	58·9	32	...	38·53	+11·44
Cawnpore	29·901	WNW	3	90·3	59·5	37	...	26·76	...
Allahabad	29·903	W	8	88·1	59·4	55	...	44·93	+8·08
Jhansi	29·940	WSW	1	91·8	57·2	29	...	24·62	+2·33
Jacobabad	29·863	Calm	2	95·5	50·0	58	...	4·04	+1·31
Karachi	29·919	WSW	6	87·9	67·0	77	...	11·89	+5·72
Jeypore	29·976	Calm	4	91·1	54·6	47	...	15·33	−1·39
Ajmere	29·926	Calm	3	87·9	53·3	63	...	22·98	+2·65
Deesa	29·967	WSW	6	93·3	59·1	65	...	21·77	−4·05
Ahmedabad	29·938	N	1	93·7	58·1	60	...	31·78	...
Bhuj	29·951	W	7	92·5	63·4	67	...	12·80	−0·80
Rajkot	29·970	WNW	4	90·9	63·9	66	...	30·80	+4·96
Ghadeehi	29·957	NE	6	93·6	60·8	61	...	20·09	...
Veraval	29·939	N	8	83·5	68·8	77	...	18·82	...
D

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

LOST.—When landing at Bombay from the "IMPERATOR" on the 18th inst., a large Brown Leather PORTMANTEAU fastened with a single strap. Anyone giving a clue to the Article will be rewarded. Address. M. MACAULIFFE, Amritsar.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Stick Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Enamelling inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MR. T. B. KIRKHAM'S TENTS, DISTRUTTONGAS, &c., FOR SALE. Apply for List at CHARBUNGALOW, Poona.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling, Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Cording, etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5, only.

FOR SALE.—One Brand new LADY'S CYCLE "LADY ROBART," with Dunlop Tyres, Gear, case and all accessories complete. Rs. 300.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, 125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s FRENCH COFFEE per lb. Ans. 12. This is a Mixture of Finest Selected Coffee and Chicory prepared on the most scientific principles and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma and delicacy of flavour are retained for a considerable time. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE.—At Messrs. CALLIAN MOTEE & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, "Don't lose the good opportunity" our CLEARANCE SALE will be over by FRIDAY next, the 29th instant.

A LADY, well-educated and musical, desires to hear of a lady to whom she could act as companion. Salary a secondary consideration to comfortable home. Reference kindly permitted to the Editor, "Bombay Gazette," and Mrs. GEARY.

A EUROPEAN LADY SEEKS EMPLOYMENT as a NURSE. 18 years' experience, good sailor, good needlewoman, excellent testimonials. Apply to "NURSE," care of this paper.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess. Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

A FIRST CLASS Certificated ENGINEER (European) seeks employment in a Mill in Bombay 6 years experience in Cotton Mills in India. Highest references given. Apply to "ENGINEER," care of this office.

WANTED, an EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for the Narsingarh State in Central India. Pay Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 by annual increment of Rs. 10. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Narsingarh State, Narsingarh.

WANTED, for a EUROPEAN MERCANTILE FIRM in Bombay, a European gentleman as an Assistant. Must have had some experience of business. Apply "X. Y. X.," care of this paper.

WANTED, as MANAGER, an English gentleman of good address acquainted with office work and having at least 5 years' experience in a first-class business in India. Persons thoroughly conversant with the reception and treatment of the Native and European gentry in India need only apply. One with knowledge of Hindustani preferred. Salary up to Rs. 250. Apply by letter only with full particulars, references, etc., etc., RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

WANTED, CONTRACTS for a TEAK FLOORING for the Officers' Mess, R.A., Kirkee. Apply HONORARY SECRETARY, R. A. Mess.

THE NEW IMPROVED PATENT ARISTON, to play long and round tunes, in case complete, Rs. 50 to 150, with 6 long and 6 round tunes.—STEFFE NAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL. —150° "SNOWFLAKE" at Rs. 5-8 and 125° "ELEPHANT" as usual above wholesale price, SOLD by CURRUMBHOY HIRJI at Crawford Market, Walkeshwar Road (Malabar Hill), Chuckla, Null Bazaar, and Fort.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes, walk From Railway Station. Each family has a separate, sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large, cool, pleasant verandah.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL.—Most Comfortable for Parsee gentlemen and families, certified by Medical men as "Convalescent Home." "Cuisine Excellent," Rs. 3 per head, and Rs. 8 for three. Apply to the MANAGER.

TO LET.—Large and AIRY ROOM in TWO PARTS or WHOLE, suitable to a big firm vacated by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, No. 2 Dalal Street, Fort.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills :—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLERIOL amongst my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. B. NOVROJI [L. M. & S.] :—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM [L. M. & S.] :—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Work, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of RAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. 33, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of (welcome other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

PLEASE NOTE.—We only supply High Class Guaranteed PORTUGUESE SERVANTS. Do not apply for 2nd and 3rd Class Servants. Fee Rs. 3, for each Servant. F. CAMIL and Co., Registry Office. No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

W. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 7, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Re. 1 to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

ARTISTIC SILK and LACE LAMP SHADES, New Designs and Art Colours.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and th. Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 96 Pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the Information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, including Postage.

CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS, HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

NOTICE

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be delivered at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, by 8-30 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th October, 1897, should be ADDRESSED to 'GOVERNOR'S CAMP' up to 6-30 a.m., on SATURDAY, the 30th October, 1897, and thereafter ADDRESSED to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWUR, until further notice.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
Malabar Point, 23rd October, 1897.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India;
H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,
Commander-in-Chief in India;
LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.
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67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

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The best Piano for the Climate of India.
Have been in use in India over 50 years.
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—
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In Pamphlet Form
FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROSECUTION
OF THE
HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK
At the
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.
PRICE: 4 Annas per Copy.
Copies can be had from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office; Messrs. THACKER and Co.; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort; from Mr. SOONDER ANAND-RAO, Kalbadavie Road; Mr. HISAMUDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAY, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chowkey, No. 2, Railway Station Road; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANG, Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road; and the *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona.

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ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees
YOUR VISITING CARD.
Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 5 0
Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

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No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.
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Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.
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MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Wales Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—
Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syes per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold 17 0
Examination and Certificate 10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness 5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.. 6 8
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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HAXELL'S
FAMILY HOTEL, STRAND.
COMFORTABLE AND CENTRAL.
WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF ALL RAILWAY TERMINI.
APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED.
LEONARD HAXELL,
PROPRIETOR.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1, Postage half-anna.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 26.

CONSOLS in London declined 1-8th per cent. yesterday, to 111 7-16; but Indian Sterling Loan was still unchanged, at 117. About £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The market rates of discount were put up 1-8 per cent. on short London Bills, and ¼ per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 3 per cent., all round. The price of Bar Silver in London advanced 1-8d., to 27 1-8d. per oz., but, in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 58¼ cents per oz.; demand Exchange on London being a cent higher, at 11'86 dollars, 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-16th, to £62 7-8. Paris quotations were unaltered.

White Delhi Wheat was quoted in London yesterday at 34½s., business done via the Canal, per 492lbs. April-May shipment, to Liverpool. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 44½s. per 416lbs, sellers via the Canal, October-November shipment, to Dunkirk, tone of the market easier; Brown Rapeseed at 40½s. per 416 lbs., sellers via the Canal, October-November shipment, to Antwerp, tone of the market easier, and Linseed at 37s. per 424 lbs. N. C. sellers via the Canal, same shipment, to Dunkirk, market easier.

A decline of 1-32d. took place in the rate for spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 17-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-64d. lower; but other prices were unchanged. The market closed quiet; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet. Sales 12,000 bales, including 100 East Indians. The days Imports were 22,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York yesterday 1-16th cent further decline was established in the price of spot Mid.-Uplands Cotton, at 6 1-16 cents per lb.; but Futures were 2 points higher in both positions, at 6 cents for January, and 6·11 for April. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 70,000 bales; and the total arrivals to date this season now compare as follows, with those in the two preceding years for the same time:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts	70,000	74,000	69,000
Two days' do.	123,000	115,000	107,000
Since 1st ultimo	1,880,000	2,093,000	1,454,000

The Banks and Markets generally have been closed again for the "Dewali" holidays, and we have no local news to give this evening beyond the Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday which were as follows:—

Cotton	993 bales.
Wheat	5,703 cwts.
Linseed	1,211 ,,
Rapeseed	5,244 ,,
Gingellyseed	4,240 ,,
Castorseed	2,084 ,,
Rice	7,838 ,,

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, OCT. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Bhownagar	3 3-32
2½ per cent. Consols	111 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 7-8
Bar Silver	27 1-8

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th October, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 12th October, 1897:—

Liabilities.	Oct. 12, Rs. a. p.	Oct 19. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	80,03,000 0 0	80,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,31,27,527 5 0	1,30,77,301 0 4
Other Deposits, &c.	5,45,95,547 5 0	5,51,89,389 15 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,16,517 1 9	4,35,138 12 0
Sundries	22,07,475 0 4	22,85,883 1 7
	Rs. 9,88,47,066 12 1	9,90,33,197 6 7

Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	58,45,968 0 0	63,27,514 0 0
Other authorised Invstmts.	76,76,544 11 0	75,38,692 8 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,43,20,524 9 5	1,33,85,563 3 3
Accounts of Credit do.	2,17,95,452 1 1	2,21,92,507 2 4
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,35,55,050 11 11	1,40,47,827 5 1
Balances with other Banks	6,55,471 13 9	8,03,233 14 1
Bullion	2,927 11 0	2,927 11 0
Dead Stock	13,33,194 9 8	13,32,185 0 0
Pumps	8,003 9 0	8,402 7 9
Sundries	11,32,767 2 6	11,53,944 5 6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,46,58,007 5 11	1,31,56,355 10 10
Do. at Branches	1,79,43,171 6 10	1,85,83,814 2 9
	Rs. 9,88,47,066 12 1	9,90,33,197 6 7

THE following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 18th October, 1897:—

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,15,717	Dec.
Do. at Branches	4,31,002	Do.
Other Deposits	5,93,842	Inc.
Post Bills	69,621	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	4,43,921	Inc.
Loans	4,34,961	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	3,97,655	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	4,9 ,797	Do.
Cash Head Office	15,01,852	Dec.
Cash at Branches	6,46,849	Inc.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 25th Sept. 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	752	752	..	..	..	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	42,921	33,889	6 032	...	88,458	...
Parcels, &c.	55,092	61,550	...	6,458	1,64,985	...
Goods						
Other earnings	7,325	17,504	...	3 179	3,218	...
Total for week	1,*5,338	1,08,923	...	3,585	...	...
Aggregate ...	13,37,188	10,82,927	..	...	2,56,611	...

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th September, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	75,000	88,000	4,000	1,91,000
Or per mile of Railway	162	191	9	414
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	10,14,893	10,78,317	41,589	12,47,318
Total for 12 weeks...	10,89,893	11,66,317	45,583	20,38,318
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	93,575	1,40,405	6,397	2,52,653
Per mile of Ry. do.	230	304	14	548
Total to corresponding date do.	8,28,630	10,06,581	36,268	18,71,479

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 61,653
Increase to date ..... ,, 1,66,839

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 14th Aug. 1897, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	200	00	..	300
Or per mile of Railway	11	6	...	17
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	1,586	861	32	2,479
Total for 6 weeks ...	1,786	961	32	2,779
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	394	105	4	503
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	6	...	29
Total to corresponding date do.	2,681	768	14	3,361

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 203
Decrease to date ..... ,, 582

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—OCT. 25.
10 p.m. ... 79·9
TUESDAY.—OCT. 26.
6 a.m. ... 77·2
10 a.m. ... 83·0
2 p.m. ... 84·5
6 p.m. ... 84·2

PICTURESQUE INDIA.

A Series of Articles by
The Right Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
Bart., G.C.S.I., &c.,
Will shortly appear in the Columns of the
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

1. THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—Its Picturesqueness. Its Population.
2. THE INDIAN FRONTIER.—The Tribes. The Disturbing Element.
3. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—I. The Men.
4. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—II. Their Establishments.
5. THE NATIVE RACES.—Customs, &c.
6. JUNGLE HUNTING.
7. THE INDIAN RELIGIONS.
8. THE GOVERNMENT.—From Empress to Tax-gatherer.
9. INDIA'S PROGRESS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

For dates see future advertisements.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LEGGATT—MURRAY—October 25, at All Saints', Malabar Hill, by the Rev. F. N. Hill, Ernest Hugo Every, youngest son of W. B. Leggatt, C. E., 27, Ladbroke Grove, London, W., to Jessie, second daughter of Andrew Murray, late Bank of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LOVEGROVE—October 15, at Dehra Dun, the wife of W. H. Lovegrove, of a son.
NEVILLE—October 18, at Glenlee, Naini Tal, the wife of E. A. Neville, Deputy Agent, B. N. W. Railway, of a son.

DEATH.

MOWAT—October 18, at Rajghat Tea Estate, South Sylhet, of malarial fever, Helen Keith-Smith, the dearly beloved wife of William Mowat, aged 32 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1897.

A LECTURE delivered by Sir Raymond West on the much discussed question of the separation of judicial and executive functions in India before the East India Association, appears in a somewhat abbreviated form in the current number of the *Asiatic Review*. There is no one more competent to form an opinion on that perplexing problem than Sir Raymond, who was successively a District Judge, a Judge of the High Court, and a Member of the Bombay Government. The lecturer by his judicial training might naturally be supposed to be biassed in favour of the separation of the powers in question. He recognises, and praises at the outset, "the prudent diversion of the legislative, judicial, and administrative powers of the State, a principle already laid down by Montesquieu, and adopted owing to its precision, by his countrymen during the French Revolution, and now the basis of their constitutional law." But he shows very clearly that in England there is much doubt whether such a complete separation of powers can be maintained with advantage. His own experience has taught him that human affairs do not distribute themselves into well-defined departments to suit doctrinaire systems. In France the diversion of powers had been carried out with such logical completeness that the Government officials of every class are exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts and are amenable to courts composed of members of the Administration. The non-official citizen who has been wronged by executive functionaries must seek redress in a court composed of the official class. In England and in India individuals who are wronged seek redress against the official wrong-doer in the ordinary Courts. On the other hand, there is a tendency to invest the Collectors with certain judicial powers to be exercised under official control. This tendency, in Sir Raymond West's view, should be zealously watched lest it create an administrative system exempt from judicial control, which he regards as necessary to secure the complete civil freedom of British India; an idea very natural to a distinguished officer whose brilliant career in India was passed in the judicial branch of the service. There are no less distinguished members of the executive branch who hold that there is quite as strong a tendency on the other side to weaken and embarrass the administration by strained applications of abstruse or disputable points of law which legal ingenuity has no difficulty in finding or even in inventing on occasion, to the great comfort and encouragement of those who find their account in working to discredit the administration. By pairing these contradictory or discrepant views one against the other, we eliminate a disturbing element when weighing the advantages and disadvantages arising from the state of things which at present prevails.

Sir Raymond speaks somewhat oracularly of the necessity of preventing a Collector from giving effect to a "lawless benevolence" by an exercise of the criminal powers conferred upon him for other purposes. He admits that the Collector does not often act in this reprehensible manner; but he considers that he ought to be prevented when he does by the effectual intervention of the ordinary Courts. It is hinted that at present the Magistrate employs his magisterial powers to enforce his behests as Collector. It is, no doubt, very wicked for anyone in official position to act on the impulse of a lawless benevolence, and it is satisfactory to learn that the impulse is not of frequent recurrence. The lecturer's argument is that the legislature should prohibit an occasional use of his magisterial powers by the Collector for the best of purposes. With that proviso he would not object to the Collector and Magistrate being one and the same individual when circumstances make it convenient that the offices should be combined. "Authority is of great importance in the conduct of affairs, especially in Oriental countries. Divided authority increases the chances of collision and wastes forces." Sir Raymond looks forward to the time—not as yet within sight, as things are now—when the habit of lawful obedience, becoming a popular instinct, the need for personally combined powers will diminish, and specialists can be employed as the administration grows more complex. When that happy time arrives, the Collector may be gradually divested of great part of his powers, and the District Magistrate will be able to dispense with the Collector as an Intelligence Department—"because he will be more assisted by the people and police." This is indeed an ideal to look forward to, and the lecturer discerned the ambiguity lurking in the phrase "union of executive and judicial functions," which sometimes means the combination of the duties of a Collector and those of a Magistrate, and sometimes the double duty of the District Magistrate, when administering justice in criminal cases and superintending the police. Both combinations have been vigorously attacked and stoutly defended. The Government have from time to time determined to separate them, and have even actually done so, but the force of circumstances—the urgent need of administering justice and maintaining order while collecting the revenue,—has proved too strong for abstract principles. High authorities were not always consistent in dealing with this question. In 1865 and 1866, the Judges of the Bengal High Court urged that the District Magistrate should be relieved of executive work, so that he might be free to deal with the detection of crime "as cases of peculiar intricacy should be investigated by officers of the highest experience, *i.e.*, by the Chief Magistrates of the districts." Their lordships, therefore, approved of the control of the police being in the hands of the Magistrates presiding in the District Courts. The Government of Bengal pointed out that the wishes of the High Court that the Magistrate-Collector should be also criminal investigator, controlling the police, could only be met by giving the Joint Magistrate all magisterial functions, and the Collector all the executive work of the district. The Government decided that, nevertheless, the Collector should not be deprived of all judicial powers influenced by the opinion of Lord Ulick Browne and Mr. (Sir James) Westland. They were strongly in favour of the union in the head of the District of magisterial and police powers.

Opinions differed much. Some years before, Sir J. P. Grant declared that "it ought to be the fixed intention of the Government to dissever, as soon as possible, the functions of a criminal judge from those of thief-catcher and public prosecutor. Per contra, Sir F. J. Halliday stated that "the Native community can never understand why, when the Hakim has caught a thief, he should not forthwith try and punish him." Lord Canning also held that it is in accordance with Native opinion that the officers who are charged with the duty of superintending the operations of the police should also exercise the powers of a magistrate. That able Viceroy laid it down that the District Magistrate should exercise a general control over the proceedings of his subordinate officers, and interfere when necessary. Later on the Bengal High Court directed the District Magistrates to "maintain a watchful and intelligent control over the proceedings of their subordinates." Sir J. P. Grant was, however, still of opinion that a Magistrate could not with satisfaction to his own conscience, or even with outward decency, take an active share of his mutually repugnant duties of judge and thief-catcher. In 1860, the Government of India was argued or wearied into the temporary acceptance of the fundamental principle "that the official who collects and traces out the links in the chain of evidence in any case of importance should never be the same as the judicial officer who is to sit in judgment on the case." Sir Bartle Frere accordingly introduced the Police Act of 1861, the main value of which he declared to be the entire separation of the executive police from all immediate subordination to the sitting magistrate and from all judicial functions. The authors of the Bill, with equal frankness, laid it down that district officers should be recognised as the principal controlling officer of the police administration. They stated that the provisions of the measure carefully preserved the responsibility of the Magistrate for the general success of the criminal administration, and afforded him means of ensuring the obedience of the constabulary to his lawful orders. Sir Bartle did not deny that this was the case, but maintained all the same that "the principle of separation was lying at the root of the Bill." With this characteristic explanation, the Bill was passed. Since then, as Sir Raymond states quite truly, the tendency of opinion has been in favour of retaining the connection of judicial and police powers in the Magistrate of the District. The lecturer draws the obvious conclusion that there must have been some strong reason why the Government of India, after passing an Act for the purpose of which was to effect a complete severance of the police and judicial functions, should have construed that measure so as to extend the power of magisterial interference with the police and place more effective machinery to his hand: "The reason is that the Indian Police cannot be trusted without a strong, capable, vigilant, and comparatively disinterested local control. Purely police officers become filled with police prejudices, their sense of respect for individual liberty becomes blunted, their zeal in the pursuit of offenders upsets their judgment. The lower ranks are ready to bully, and to lie to just the extent they consider safe; and supported by the partisan favour of their officers, there is always a danger of their becoming a curse to the country. The District Magistrate's control prevents this and keeps the whole force fairly active within the bounds of duty." A presentment of the case not very flattering to the Indian Police, but conclusive as to the practical necessity of placing the police under the tutelage of the judiciary.

THE report on the operations of the Survey of India Department is a bulky volume, appropriately illustrated. From it we learn that the most interesting and important feature of the year's work of the Department from a scientific point of view, was the completion of the telegraphic determination of the difference of longitude between Greenwich and Karachi and the exact situation of the city of Madras. A special report on this subject has been issued, so that the present volume does not go very fully into the matter. It is, however, recorded that Captain Burrard and Captain Lenox-Conyngham began the work last year and completed it this determining finally the precise longitude of Madras and providing a datum for Indian longitudes. In course of these operations arcs were measured from Karachi to Bushire, from Bushire to Teheran, from Teheran to Potsdam, and from Potsdam to Greenwich. Check arcs were also measured between Karachi and Jask and Jask and Bushire. The accepted longitude of Madras has been found to be incorrect by a hundred and fifty yards or 0·308 seconds. It is only a trifle after all, and perhaps unscientific people may think a great deal of money was spent and a great deal of labour gone through to accomplish very little. But the matter is an important one to the geographer, who, at any events, will rejoice to hear that Madras has been put right. The work, we are assured, was carried out under considerable difficulties. A comparison between the Karachi-Bushire and Karachi-Jask-Bushire arcs showed that very high accuracy was attained; and the results are considered to reflect great credit upon the officers to whom they are due. In the course of their operations it is stated they received the most ready and valuable assistance from the German Government and its officials, from various officials in England, and from the officers of the Indo-European Telegraph Company, to all of whom the cordial acknowledgments of the Governor-General-in-Council have been conveyed. So they are no longer "due," as the report persists in saying. Of all the twenty-one parties employed during the years on survey work of all classes eleven were engaged in remunerative work, that is to say on Forest and Cadastral Survey and Traverse work, the remainder being engaged on scientific work only. The aggregate area surveyed in detail during the year was 63,653 square miles. This was a great decrease on the year, the area twelve months ago being 1,25,381 square miles, a fact which is accounted for by the smaller amount of geographical work included in the department's programme. During the year it is interesting to learn that the party was employed on trigonometrical operations and carried on the work of principal triangulation in Upper Burma and Baluchistan. The Mandalay Meridional series covered a direct distance of eighteen miles, and an area of 360 square miles; and observations were extended into the valley of the Chindwin. In Baluchistan, it is reported, a beginning was made with the principal longitudinal series which, starting from the Great Indus series, is to be pushed westwards through Baluchistan. This series is intended to afford a sound and accurate foundation for the work already executed in Baluchistan and Mekran, and will, eventually, it is hoped, form the basis of a triangulation which will link up the trigonometrical systems of Asia and Europe.

CAMBAY claims to be the birthplace of the present mighty British Empire inasmuch as the first factory of the East India Company was built there. No one will deny it the honour, or fail to sympathise with it in its mournful reflection that Cambay has suffered much in its ancient glory. Whereas it once swarmed with fighting men who could hold their own, it now only boasts a standing army of 236 of all arms. Of this force twenty-five are horsemen, and of these no less than ten are provided with uniforms and cavalry swords. The reserve force of fifteen wear mufti as a rule, but when wanted for service don the uniform of the sowars, whose places they take—an economical arrangement, though one perhaps which might be disconcerting to a sartorial art critic. The infantrymen, who are known by the name of Beradri, are not granted uniforms, nor are they disciplined as the soldiers of many Native States are. But they are provided with swords and matchlocks and some of them are employed to watch and ward the town and durbar gates. The cavalry are Mogul sowars who serve as body-guard to his Highness the Nawab Saheb, and the infantry are called upon on State occasions, when their presence is said to be quite indispensable. Those who do duty as guards to the Treasury and Durbar are to have uniforms, and no doubt will soon become the objects of much envy to their less fortunate comrades in arms. How many of the 236 are artillery men we are not told, nor is it mentioned what manner of ordnance they are privileged to use. But if Cambay's ancient glory has suffered, it has not suffered in the prosperity or contentment of its people, for it is wisely and beneficently governed. For seventeen years under the rule of the present Nawab the State has made steady progress, and from the time he ascended the gadi until now the State has steadily grown in well-being and its institutions in general usefulness. The survey settlement was introduced in 1894, and since that time the revenue has fallen off. But this is not likely to continue. The cultivators have begun to understand the situation, and have re-taken up land they had relinquished. Takavi advances have been freely granted them for the purchase of bullocks, and it is not deemed likely that this year so much as an inch of cultivable land will be allowed to lie idle. Large areas of waste land are being reclaimed, drained and put under cultivation. During the past year, the Dewan, Mr. Madhavram Harinarayan, has been endeavouring to turn the land to still greater advantage, and has been experimenting with Egyptian cotton from seeds supplied by Mr. J. N. Tata. The seeds were sown in different kinds of soil. We are pleased to learn that the experiment promises to be successful. Cotton picked from the plants was sent to Mr. Tata for his opinion. He examined the different specimens, and found the cotton grown in unirrigated black soil to be the best of all the three, both as regards staple and colour. Generally speaking, the staple was long, though not equal to the best Egyptian. However, Cambay is not disconcerted, and means to try the experiment on a large scale this year, for the Dewan is persuaded not only that Egyptian cotton will grow in the State of which he has charge, but that the yield will be larger than that of the Cambay cotton.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TURCO-GREEK TREATY OF PEACE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 20.

The Turkish and Greek delegates are negotiating here the definitive Treaty of Peace.

They have, so far, come to an agreement with respect to all the articles contained in the preliminary treaty, with the exception of two. These refer to the compensation to be paid to private persons for losses suffered by them during the war and as to the question of the Greek Consular jurisdiction in Turkey.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CRETE.

Colonel Schaeffer, whom the Powers have selected to fill the post of the Governor of Crete, is known to be an able and vigorous officer and is quite conversant with the East. He is a linguist, and served under Baker Pasha in Armenia. He also worked in the Sudan with the Gordon Relief Expedition.

AFFAIRS IN WEST AFRICA.

COMPLICATIONS IN THE HINTERLAND.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS TO THE DAHOMEY.

PARIS, OCT. 23.

It is stated here that, owing to complications in the hinterland, French reinforcements have been sent to Dahomey from Senegambia.

DESPATCH OF A COLUMN AGAINST OSMAN DIGNA.

CAIRO, OCT. 20.

A Column under Captain Hunter has left Berber, and is moving against Osman Digna, who is encamped with his force at Atbara.

CHINESE LOAN DIFFICULTY.

PEKIN, OCT. 25.

The negociations for a loan to China by the Hooley Syndicate having proved abortive, China is now negotiating direct with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

THE OPIUM DUTY IN THE TRANSVAAL.

PRETORIA, OCT. 26.

The Transvaal Volksraad has raised the duty on opium to five shillings.

ROBBERY AT THE SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 26.

An extensive robbery of silk took place at the Poona Silk Manufacturing Company. on Sunday morning last, a large number of handsome silk sarees being stolen, of the value of between one and two thousand rupees.

It is believed the thieves effected an entrance through a window. No clue has yet been obtained.

SANDHURST RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

At the first meeting of the Sandhurst Rugby Football Tournament, the following Committee were elected :—Captain De Lisle, D. L. I., Lieutenant Dwyer, R. I. R., and an officer from the R. A. ; Captain Iremonger being appointed Honorary Secretary.

It is proposed that General Duncan will be asked to become the President.

The tournament is open to all British Regiments in the Presidency, and will be held on the 12th December next, entries closing on the 1st Dec.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 34 fresh cases and 27 deaths in the city, to-day ; in the cantonment 28 cases and 18 deaths ; and in the surrounding villages 40 cases and 38 deaths.

The total mortality in the city amounted to 48 ; and the total of fresh cases, 68.

There are now 305 plague cases in the General Hospital ; 59 in the Mahomedan ; and 49 in the Hindu Hospital, including 17 from Poona city, and 14 from the cantonment.

THE PLAGUE AT JULUNDHER.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

VIGOROUS MEASURES ADOPTED.

LAHORE, OCT. 26.

The investigations made on the spot by the Sanitary Commissioner and Deputy Sanitary Commissioner place it beyond doubt that the disease which has appeared at the village of Khatkar Kalan, in Julundher District, is true bubonic plague. The disease first appeared among the Brahmins of a village, it having been brought to them by a returning pilgrim from Hardwar ; and from Brahmins it has spread to chamars and sweepers, who are now the chief sufferers.

A cordon of the Police and Chowkidars has been placed round the village to prevent egress from it. A hospital for the suffering and a segregation camp for the infected have been established, and active measures are in progress for the removal of all healthy to a fresh site, so that the village may be entirely cleared out.

The Civil Surgeon is inspecting the neighbouring villages with a view to ascertaining whether the disease has spread at all.

The Lieutenant-Governor visits the village of Khatkar Kalan, to-morrow morning, on his way down from Simla, to satisfy himself as to the efficiency of the measures adopted for the suppression of the outbreak. His Honour will be accompanied by the Chief and Junior Secretaries to Government, and will concert any further necessary measures with the local officials on the spot.

DULL DEEWALI AT ALIBAG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIBAG, OCT. 23.

Sirdar Raghojirao Manjirao Angre was put to great inconvenience and trouble by the attachment of his wada and property by the District Court under a suit filed. The inhabitants showed, yesterday, their sorrow and deep sympathy by stopping illuminations, invitations, rejoicings, and other festivities. Everything looked woeful and quiet, while the town wore a melancholy appearance, particularly during the evening, when there ought to have been crowds running for pan-sopari.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

SUEZ, OCT. 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

COLOMBO, OCT. 24.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste, from Bombay, arrived this afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Yarra left Colombo for Bombay, on Monday, the 25th instant, night, and she is expected here on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 7 a.m.

THE CHITAGONG CYCLONE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 26.

Much damage has been done to houses in the Chittagong cyclone, and three lives lost.

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY, AND SOME LOSS OF LIFE.

HALF THE HOUSES COLLAPSED.

LATER.

A telegram from the Collector of Chittagong about the recent cyclone there runs :—"Half the houses in the town have collapsed. The Government masonry buildings are safe, but need urgent repair. The Patiya Thana, Munsiffs, and Khas Mahal Offices are leveled to the ground.

Every road in the town is blocked by fallen trees.

Several brigs were sunk in the river to the west of Setakund Hills.

The poorer classes in the town are houseless.

SYMPATHY BY THE VICEROY.

His Excellency the Viceroy has wired to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal :—"I am sorry to hear of the serious damage caused by the cyclone at Chittagong and of the loss of life. Steps will, no doubt, be taken to assist those who are left houseless to find shelter.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Major Robinson, R.A., officiates as Assistant Military Secretary to his Excellency General Nairne, vice Mercer, on service in Tirah.

On arrival in India, Major Mayne, R.E., is posted to the Bombay Military Works.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens officiates as Colonel on the Staff, R.A., Bombay Command, vice General Spragge, on Field Service.

Captain McWhinnie, Royal Irish, officiates as Assistant Adjutent-General on the District Staff, Bombay Command, vice Major O'Sullivan, on Field Service.

Major Lorell, 5th Hyderabad Contingent Infantry, is appointed Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, vice Major Jones, appointed Military Assistant to the Mysore Government.

Lieutenant Broughton, R. E., is transferred from Bombay to Bengal, Submarine Mining Section ; Lieutenant LeMesurier meanwhile being posted to Bombay, instead of Rangoon.

Major-General Sanford, Commanding Meerut District, is granted eight months' leave out of India.

VACANCIES IN THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

It is calculated that three vacancies for passed candidates in the Lower Division will occur during 1898 in the Commissariat Department, four in the Ordnance, and four in the Military Department.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTICE.

THE public are warned that, owing to the cyclone, messages to and from Burma are subject to delay, and can only be accepted at sender's risk.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of bubonic plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government as occurring in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending October 22, 1897, were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	71	48
Poona	349	281
Districts.		
Surat	75	60
Thana	14	14
Ahmednagar	49	29
Nasik	54	42
Poona	105	77
Satara	1,009	733
Sholapur	48	40
Kolaba	10	8
Ratnagari	...	...
Territories.		
Baroda	9	6
Kolhapur	...	...
Cutch	108	84
Palanpur	63	34
Jangira	13	9
Total	1,977	1,407

The deaths in the four previous weeks were 1,183 in week ending October 15th ; 1,149 October 8th ; 1,081 October 1st ; and 904 September 24th.

The plague mortality table now stands as follows :—

Deaths previously recorded	37,504
" week ending Oct. 22nd	1,467
Total to date	38,971

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is the list of passengers per s. s. Peninsular, expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday, at daylight :—

Allen, Mr
Aikman, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Brandeth, Lieut E
Bailey, Mr
Barber, Mr L
Baird, Miss
Brown, Mr R
Collins, Lieut
Coats, Mr H O
Cros , Mr J
Chambers, Mr C
Chanab, Miss
Cairns, Mr D
Chann, Mr
Capper, Capt, Mrs and Inft
Dewhurst, Mr R, Mrs and 2 Infants
Davis, Mr J
Eymen, Mr F
Ellis, Mr
Gordon, Mr and Mrs
Herbst, Mr
Hughes, Mr J
Hay, Miss
Hogg, Brigr Genl G
Johnson, Miss
Lavers, Mr
Mitlemeyer, Mr
Mangos, Mr and Mrs
Morzan, Mrs and child
Macicie, Mrs
Moffitt, Mr A
Michoiet, Mr
Pritchard, Capt
Paget, Mr E M
Rainsford, Maj, Mrs and two Infants
Rogers, Mr, Mrs and 2 Infts
Rouss, Mr H
Saith, Mrs Stanley
Sturge, Mr L
Siva, Mr F
Stevenson, Rev R
Salmon, Mr A
Stark, Mr F
Urquhart, Miss
Urquhart, Mr
Watson, Mr
Wilson, Mr A R
Watson, Mr T

EXTRA STEAMER.

THE following is the list of passengers per s. s. Carthage, expected to arrive in Bombay, on Sunday, at noon :—

Allen, Mr
Allaman, Hon R
Aitchison, 2 Misses
Andrews, Mr
Allen, Mr F C
Allaun, Mr
Acton, Capt
Batten, Mrs
Brenchley, Mrs
Black, Rev J
Butler, Miss
Bowden, Mr and Mrs
Barnaby, Mr
Brewer, Mr
Barringer, Mr M
Blozky, Lieut O B
Barringer, Mr L
Barringer, Mr J
Batten, Col
Biernacker, Mr
Cummins, 2 Misses
Creagh, Col and Mrs
Cordem, Mr and Mrs
Cambridge, Mr
Cheetham, Mr
Collingridge, Mr
Cox, Mr
Cummins, Miss D
Cambridge, Mr and Mrs
Conlan, Mr
Coombie, Mrs and 2 Misses
Cardew, Mr, Mrs and child
Calthorp, Miss
Campbell, Mr
Dossett, Mrs
Down, Mr J
Davies, Capt
Delvoe-Broughton, Miss
Darling, Rev and Mrs
Dunlop, Mr
Davies, Capt and Miss
Dempster, Miss
Dumford, Mr
Dobson, Mr
Durham, Mr
Earle, Mrs
Egerton, Mr
French, Mr and Mrs
French, Capt
Firm, Mrs
Fenton, Mr F
Goodall, Mr H B
Grouse, Mrs and infant
Godfrey, Mr
Garvie, Mrs and 2 infants
Gilbert, Mrs
Gerard, Lady M
Hanna, Mr H
Henderson, Rev and Mrs
Henry, Mr E and Miss
Hill, Mr A
Hill, Mr and Mrs
Kelly Mr
Kudero, Mrs
Katz, Mr H
Little, Mr
Lyle, Miss A
Leslie, Mrs
Lynch, Mr C
Larving, Mrs
Ledgard, Rev
Llewellin, Mr and Mrs
Loving, Mr
Lawrence, Rev J
Lyons, Mr and Mrs
Moir Mr
Mason, Col M
Murray, Mr A
Marsh, Mr and 2 infants
MacArthur, Mr
Matheson, Mrs and 2 infants
Moirs, Miss
Murray, Mr, Mrs, child and infant
Morton, Mr
Mackintosh, Mr
Middleton, Mr
Marsh, Maj and Mrs
Nichols, Mr
Newsome, Mr
Nevill, Col J
Newsome, Miss
Old, Mrs and 2 infants
Peddie, Mr
Perrain, Mrs
Ryves, Mrs and child
Richardson, Mr and Mrs
Rogers, Mr
Routh, Mr and Mrs
Robinson, Mr
Reynolds, Lieut
Snell, Mr, Mrs and child
Stewart, Mr
Short, Mr E
Strachey, Mr R
Smith, Mr
Sanders, Capt
Simpson, Mr
Scully, Brig Surg Lieut Col
Sullivan, Capt
Spalding, Mr
Tapping, Mr
Taylor, Mr and Mrs
Verschoyle, Maj
Wright, Mr
Webb, Mr and Mrs
Wallach, Mr
Wightman, Mr and Mrs
Wright, Mr, Mrs and 2 Infts
Watson, Mr and Mrs
Wilkin, Capt
Winn, Mr R A
Williams, Mr
Whyte, Mr
Waterfield, Mr
Whitney, Mr
Woosnam, Mr
Young, Mr
Younghusband, Capt and Mrs
Younghusband, Mrs

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

FIRING ON THE CAMP AND FORAGING PARTIES.

NUMEROUS CASUALTIES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARAPPA, OCT. 25.

The enemy kept up a steady fire on the Camp and on a foraging party, yesterday. The fire did not cease till about half-past eight o'clock, and during that time certainly did some damage, but the total casualties are at present not known.

Probably, however, between thirty and forty of all ranks were struck.

Captain Badcock was severely wounded in the left arm, which has been amputated.

Star shells were fired by the Artillery with excellent results.

In the advance, the men and followers carry one day's rations, by carriage ; two days' rations, by Brigade godown ; and grain enough on the animals to supply them for two days.

THE ENEMY INCREASING IN NUMBERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, OCT. 26.

More firing into General Lockhart's Camp took place on Sunday night. Captain Badcock was wounded in the arm.

Supplies are being brought in from villages around. The enemy is increasing in numbers on the hills north of the Camp.

The whole of the 1st Division had reached Karappa yesterday, except the 30th Punjabis, which is holding Dargai, the 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas on the Chagru Kotal, and the 28th Bombay Pioneers and the Malerkote Sappers, who are making the road.

LIEUTENANT WATLING.

Lieutenant Watling, wounded at Malakhand, has now almost completely recovered, and been posted to the Military Works Head-quarters.

THE KHAM KHEL CHAMKANNIS.

General Hill reports from Sudda that the Khan Khel Chamkannis have replied to General Lockhart's proclamation, saying that they have no option but to fight, as they are under orders of the Fakir Saheb of Swat, and the Hadda and Aka Khel Mullahs.

A survey party on the heights west of the Kharmana defile was fired on yesterday, but no damage was done.

THE TOCHI FORCE.

A Column from the Tochi Force, composed of the Argylls, fifty sabres, two guns, a Company of the Sappers, and 250 of the 33rd Punjabis, proceeded under General Egerton, to Ismailkhel, in the Kagha Valley, yesterday.

GENERAL BLOOD BACK AT MALAKHAND.

General Blood, with the Head-quarters of the Malakhand Field Force, and the Second Brigade, arrived north of Malakhand yesterday. The 10th Field Battery and all camels crossed the Swat by ford, and the remainder of the force by the bridge. The 1st Brigade reaches Chakdara to-day. The health of the troops is improving.

THE LASHKAR AT BARA.

General Hammond reports that the lashkar is said to have dispersed from the hills near Bara, the tribesmen's intention being to cut all crops to deny them to us.

THREATENED ATTACK AT SHIN OWRI.

LAHORE, OCT. 25.

At Shinowri, the men of the 3rd Brigade slept in trenches under arms on Sunday night, in consequence of the report circulated that the enemy were going to attack in force at 3 a.m.

The enemy never expected that Chagru Kotal could be forced, and are now sending off their women to Jalalabad.

THREAT BY THE AFRIDIS.

THE DAULATZAI JOIN THE LASHKAR.

The Afridis have given out that they will destroy all fodder and supplies in Tirah if we force the Sampagha.

The Daulatzais, who fought us at Ublan, and are the best armed tribes, have now joined the lashkar.

THE KURRAM.

All is quiet in the Kurram.

GENERAL BLOOD'S RETURN TO MALAKHAND.

ROBBING LEE-METFORDS.

General Blood's Second Brigade is back at Malakhand.

Thieving from the Camp has commenced at Malakhand, including two Lee-Metfords.

FIRING ON FORAGING PARTIES.

AN EARLY ADVANCE EXPECTED.

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 25.

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Karappa, 25th October (Camp Karappa, 25th October) states :—An attack on the camp was expected last night but nothing happened, nor was there any firing into the camp. The 36th Sikhs, two guns, No. 9 Mountain Battery, R. A., went out foraging yesterday in the direction of Ramadhan and Troopra villages. A Good deal of fodder and gram was obtained, but the tribesmen from the surrounding hills kept up a well-aimed fire, and the guns had to fire several rounds to keep them at a distance. The Dorsetshire Regiment with two guns had gone out in the same direction to-day.

The Daulatzais are reported to have joined the Orakzais. They muster 2,000 fighting men, and are well armed.

Brigadier-General Hart, V. C., arrived here yesterday, and took over Command of the Brigade. The remainder of the 1st Division is expected to-day.

There is a great pressure of traffic in the Telegraph Office here, so much so that press messages have to be sent in by messengers to the Fort Lockhart Telegraph Office.

An early advance is anticipated.

THE FIRST FIGHT AT CHAGRU.

GURKHAS AND BORDERERS IN ACTION.

CAMP SHINOWRI, OCT. 19.

The day before yesterday order came from Fort Lockhart for the Division at Shinowri to dislodge the enemy who had been seen moving on the frontal position above Chagru, and who had interfered with the road-making parties. The force moved out of camp at 4¼ a.m., the 4th Brigade under General Westmacott taking the right advance and the 3rd Brigade under General Kempster the left. The objective of General Westmacott's force was the summit of the Kotal, which directly overlooks Shinawari and which is a formidable hill about two thousand odd feet above the level of the camp. No. 9 Mountain Battery and the Northamptons from Fort Lockhart were to concentrate with General Westmacott at 8¼ a. m. at the Multan Tank. The Shinawari force was the first to arrive, and General Westmacott sent the 1-3rd Gurkhas on up the hill. The 9th R. A. Mountain Battery and the Northamptons then arrived, and the force proceeded up towards th esummit. What from the plain appears a simple ascent proved to be a steep, rugged, and almost impassable hillside. Road there was none, and the men toiled silently up paths and sheep tracks. Almost as soon as the real advance commenced, the enemy opened fire, and No. 9 and No. 5 came into action, with the effect that the fire slackened.

The advance continued steadily the road becoming worse rather than better, still in one place a Kotal between two spurs had to be crossed with barely a foot of purchase way, and a sheer drop on either side. The steepness of the ascent saved the force considerably from the enemy's fire, until the last three hundred yards from the summit, over which there was no cover at all. The Borderers and Gurkhas had brought themselves up to this by sheer sticking powers, and the Gurkhas were ordered to fix bayonets and carry the position, while the Borderers, who had behaved splendidly covered their advance by "close up" volleys. Under this collected fire, the return fire of the enemy on the ridge slackened, and the Gurkhas pushed up their way in company rushes.

As they neared the summit the enemy evacuated, the line of glittering steel being too much for them, and after a brief rest, as soon as the Borderers joined them, the Gurkhas pursued. But not for long as the General, who had been in the fighting line directing the operations throughout, recalled them. On gaining the crest it was found that a village lay in the cup plateau, and that sungars had been built all along the summit and also high up on a hill which covered the rear, about 200 feet above the village. General Westmacott waited for two hours on the summit, and anticipating that General Kempster would not make his way up, began to withdraw his men, as large bodies of the enemy with 13 standards had been seen moving to the left rear. These being the men presumably who later came into action with the 3rd Brigade. As the retirement from the crest commenced General Kempster arrived, and as the last two companies of General Westmacott's brigade withdrew the Gordons re-occupied the crest. General Westmacott retired back into camp, the only incident being that two Gurkhas were cut up in a friendly village on the way down.

But with General Kempster's brigade it was different ; the enemy, who evidently are encamped in force in the Khanki Valley, had moved up in force, which gathered as the troops withdrew, and the Gordons became very hotly engaged as they covered the retreat, losing Major Jennings-Bramly, shot dead, and Lieut. Pears (attached) wounded. It was not until late that the brigade was back in camp. It is presumed that the original defenders of the ridge were the Orakzai pickets, and from the number of killed, lying on the crest, it is evident that the Borderers and Gurkhas dealt heavily with them ; but the final attack on General Kempster's rear-guard seems to have been made in such force that it is probable that the Afridi contingent had come up from the valley below at the sound of firing as stated above. The operations were conducted by Sir Power Palmer, as General Yeatman-Biggs was indisposed. The object of this reconnaissance in force was to find a suitable place for a second bagagge road, and it was thought that the right column coming into action would draw the enemy from the left, and that the watchmen on the range would be caught between two fires and severely punished. The list of casualties you have already had.

Camp Shinawari is a scene of the greatest military activity. The camp lies upon two adjacent hills and in the valley below, and has been put into as sound a state of defence as possible ; that is, walls and zerebas have been built around all the extremities, and the mouth of the valley have been faced with wire entanglements. With ten thousand men and their attendants lying here, and with twenty days' stores for double that number, the place appears like a teeming city in the shadow of the hills.—*Englishman.*

Major Jennings-Bramley entered the army in 1879, and was with the Gordons through the Chitral campaign ; when quite a boy he was awarded the Bronze Medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving a lady from drowning at Southsea. Lieutenant Lamont, who became a Lieutenant only last February, had but three years' service ; this was his first campaign. Major Macbean, who has been dangerously wounded, was with the 92nd Highlanders throughout the Afghan war ; from Kurram to Kabul and from Kabul to Kandahar, he also served in the boer War of 1881. Lieutenant Kenneth Dingwall was in the Chitral campaign. Captain Smith, of the Derbyshire Regiment, had not before seen active service ; he entered the army in 1889, and the day of his death completed the first year of his captaincy. Captain Arnold, of the Dorsetshire Regiment, who was dangerously wounded, had but just lately been posted to this battalion on obtaining his company. This regiment, by the way, which lost, on Wednesday, bears the motto *Primus in Indis*, being the first British regiment to land in this country, one hundred and forty-three years ago. Major Judge, of the 1-2nd Gurkhas, who was killed, had been recalled from leave ; he served in the Hazara expedition of 1888, and was mentioned in despatches, and was in the march to Manipur in 1891 ; as was also Captain Robinson, of the same regiment, mortally wounded. Lieutenant G. E. White, attached to the 3rd Sikhs, dangerously wounded, belongs to the Devonshire Regiment, which he joined in 1891.

We have lately said so much about the amount of sickness among the troops in the Tochi Valley, and especially in regard to the British regiments taking part in the expedition, that it is only fair to consider how highly these troops have been tried. In the first place the march from Khushalgurh to Bannu must by experience to be fairly judged of. It must be remembered that the eight marches were performed at the commencement of July, that water for a great part of the way is scanty and bad, and that the road, besides being hilly for a considerable distance, is thick with dust at the best of times. Marching had to be done at night when not a breath of wind was to be felt, and during the day time the men were exposed to heat in tents, as fierce as heat in the Punjab can be in the month of July. In the case of the 93rd Highlanders the regiment had just come from Nowshera having previously been in Mian Mir ; and it is recognised now that it takes a long time for a regiment to get over the effects of being stationed at Mian Mir. It is very easy to admit all these drawbacks, and yet to be of the opinion that a regiment should be able to cover eight marches with fewer casualties than these regiments had to show ; but it would be interesting to see how many officers, starting out of training, carrying a rifle and a hundred rounds of ammunition, braced up with belts, many of them wearing new boots, and suddenly deprived of their liquor, and marching in close formation along a dusty road, would have fallen out on the way. Of these factors, *pace* the A. T. A., not the least important is the sudden deprivation of liquor, a man may be, perhaps undoubtedly is, a better soldier for being an abstainer ; but for the man who does drink, even in moderation, it is a very severe handicap to have to undergo what is after all an unaccustomed physical trial without stimulants. The five marches to Datta Khel from Bannu were rough and difficult ; there was no road most of the way, and the track led along the stony bed of the Tochi ; so it is scarcely to be wondered at that the casualties were numerous, and the water of the river has an evil reputation for producing sickness second to none even on the Frontier. Under the circumstances, it is little to be wondered at that the state of health of these regiments has not been all that might be desired ; that the one regiment should have steadily picked up, while the other, under precisely similar circumstances, has had to return to India on account of sickness, is probably due to variety of causes, among which the superiority of one over another class of recruit is probably the chief.

Campaigning stories are already beginning to arrive from the front. Kohat, being the base of the main column, was especially overrun, and we hear that at one time there were upwards of two or three hundred staff officers and others wandering about houseless and hungry, seeking what they might devour. Unattached waifs were so numerous, that the regiments were unable to make them honorary members of their Messes, and one officer subsisted for a day upon a tin of sausages and some chupatties, and for the next upon a tin of sardines. An officer having taken over two rooms from a friend, when he went to occupy them, found them already in possession of two staff officers and three others encamped in the compound. He remarked thereupon that he supposed he could not aspire to privacy in his compound, but at least he would like to have the rooms to himself. Another man found that the rooms lent him by a friend had already been occupied by a regiment, and turned into a Mess without the ceremony of asking permission. A story is also told of a resident of Kohat who, returning from Sadda, found the verandahs of his house choked with menials, and in every corner a Staff officer or two on a charpoy. Venturing in to fetch some papers, he was asked "What the devil he was doing there," and meekly replied that he was only looking for a corner to sleep in in his own house.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 8.

IT is officially announced that an agreement to the following effect has been concluded between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the French Republic respecting Tunis :—"The treaties and conventions of every kind in force between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and France are extended to the Regency of Tunis. The Government of Her Britannic Majesty will abstain from claiming from its Consuls, its subjects, and its establishments in the Regency of Tunis other rights and privileges than those secured for it in France. Moreover, the treatment of the most favoured nation which is secured on either by the aforementioned treaties and conventions, and the reciprocal enjoyment of the lowest Customs tariff, are guaranteed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in the Regency of Tunis, and to the Regency of Tunis in the United Kingdom, for a period of forty years, from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the present agreement. All merchandise and all manufactured goods the produce of the United Kingdom imported into the Regency of Tunis, either directly or after transhipment at Malta, shall enjoy the advantages conceded by the present article. It is further understood that the treatment of the most favoured nation in the Regency of Tunis does not comprise the treatment enjoyed by France. Cotton goods the produce of the United Kingdom and of British colonies and possessions shall not be subject in the Regency of Tunis to import duties higher than 5 per cent. *ad valorem* at the port of discharge. They shall not be charged with any other tax or impost whatsoever. This provision shall remain in force until December 31, 1912, and after that date until the expiration of six months from the day on which one of the contracting parties shall have notified to the other its intention of terminating its operation. The agreement will come into force immediately after the exchange of ratifications, but the existing Customs tariff shall continue to be applied until December 31, 1897."

Messrs. Hubbard, Brothers and Co.'s circular on the American cotton position dated New York, September 29, is as follows :—"A continued pressure of receipts upon unwilling markets at home and abroad has depressed values to the lowest of last year. This decline has been in face of continued deterioration of the crop, with the worst Bureau reports which we remember having read. These reports have been received with incredulity, as merchants and spinners have neither forgotten the reports of last season nor recovered from the severe losses incurred from believing them at that time. While personal observation leads many conservative operators to believe in the deterioration, they are not willing to make a stand in face of the large movement of the crop and the free offerings of cotton on a better basis than for several years. Europe accepts the movement as corroborating all the large crop estimates, and, with poorer trade on the Continent than last season, is not disposed to buy on the present basis more than their actual requirements. Spinners believe that the crop will exceed their wants, and that they will therefore be able to secure all the cotton they need on a lower basis. At the decline, merchants show a little more disposition to buy a small amount of cotton, but speculation has received such a severe shock in the failure of prices to advance during the period of great starcity that we are deprived of that important support to values. The movement of the crop is being interrupted by the quarantine regulations imposed by the various States and cities throughout the cotton belt. It is remarkable in face of these difficulties that the movement is as large as it is. A change in the sentiment of the consuming world may be brought about by the constant reiteration of the bad-crop accounts, but it is evident at the moment that speculation will not lead ; it will only follow investment buying either by the mills or merchants who buy because of the comparatively low prices and not upon a basis of present crop ideas. The spinners seem to hold to the position that they won last season when the merchants had everything their own way as regards crop and consumption, and therefore this season, with their belief in a larger crop than last year, they are sure of their ability to secure their requirements on a lower range of values than those now current."

The latest reports concerning the cotton-spinning industry in Japan seem to indicate that the industry has made further progress this year. According to a native paper, there are now altogether 56 mills in Japan, with an aggregate number of 760,000 spindles. During seven months ending July this year 142,597,776 catties of cotton, valued at 26,090,477 yen, were imported, which, compared with the imports during the same period of last year, that is to say 106,746,763 catties, valued at 20,115,283 yen, shows an increase of 35,851,013 catties, valued at 5,985,194 yen. The following table shews the comparative exports of cotton yarn during the same periods of this year and last :—

	Quantity. Catties.	Values. Yen.
1897	27,512,256	8,198,611
1896	6,215,096	1,904,292
Increase	19,297,160	6,294,358

It is pointed out that, according to these figures, during so short a period, the quanties and values have been more than quadrupled. It is admitted that this sudden increase has been caused by the decline of the same industry in Bombay on account of the plague. For this reason the Japan companies have been able to declare very good dividends for the first half of this year. Some of them have paid 30 per cent., the average of all companies being about 15 per cent. per annum. Among others, the Settsu Spinning Company cleared a profit of 5·77 yen per spindle ; while the Iyo Spinning Company gained 5·62 yen per spindle. All this was done in the face of the rise of prices of commodities, especially coal, by 50 per cent., and wages from 11 to 15 per cent.

Messrs. Henry R. Merton and Co.'s fortnightly copper circular shows the visible stock of the metal in England and France, and advised from Chili and Australia, as 33,759 tons at the end of September, as against 32,988 tons at the middle of that month and 33,267 tons at the end of August. The stock has thus tended to increase, and the price has weakened during the fortnight, Chili bars and G.M.B.'s being quoted £49. 2s. 6d., as against £49. 12s. 6d. on September 15, the maximum price touched in recent years. The receipts from North America have been on a reduced scale, compared even with the average for the past eighteen months, but the supplies from other quarters have shown a tendency to increase. The total for the month, 18,133 tons, must still be considered large, though less than the total for either of the preceding months, and the deliveries show a still more marked falling off ; indeed, instead of the deliveries gaining on the supplies, the reverse has been the case during September.

An important instance of the successful criminal prosecution in Germany of a German imitator of a British trade-mark is reported by the "Iron and Cool Trades Review." The facts of the case were laid before the Public Prosecutor, who immediately instituted the proceedings. The fraud was committed by a German manufacturer, who placed upon some cutlery made by him the name and marks of Messrs. Joseph Rodgers and Sons, of Sheffield. The goods in question were found in the Azores. The fraudulent manufacturer was convicted and punished by a fine of £10. The case is worth attention, not so much because the punishment is likely to do much in the way of putting a stop to a practice which is understood to be widely prevalent, but because it affords ground for the belief that the German Government is ready to do its part, on application, to take the necessary steps to institute proceedings on presentation of sufficient evidence of this kind of fraud. The difficulty no doubt is to supply this evidence, especially in the case of goods exported to foreign markets, but in the present case there appears to have been no great difficulty in obtaining it abroad.

The returns of the clearings of silk through the Lyons Conditioning-house for last week show some indication of slackening after the recent expansion, the total being 138,120 kilos, as against 146,098 kilos in the preceding week, 112,832 kilos for the corresponding week in 1896, and 150,696 kilos for the corresponding week in 1895. Nevertheless it is stated that the general aspect of the Lyons market was more healthy last week than in the preceding week, consumers being more active operators, whereas previously most of the business was on account of speculators. One encouraging feature was an advance in thrown silks, which, however, by its suddenness checked business for future delivery. A considerable number of manufacturers have recently visited Paris, and are said to have returned fairly well satisfied with the orders for the spring season secured there. Meanwhile the sales of fabrics for the winter from stock have become brisk, and in some descriptions the supplies have been exhausted. The clearances of French and Italian raws meanwhile have been unprecedentedly large, a proof that the demand for the lighter fabrics has continued as active as for some considerable time past. Syrian raws have also continued in demand. As regards thrown silks, French and China organsins, and China, Canton, and Japan trames have led the way.

The October issue of the "National Review" contains, under the general heading of "Great Britain's Opportunity," a series of five articles urging the Government not to neglect the opportunity afforded by the proposals of France and the United States for carrying into effect the unanimous resolution of the House of Commons last year in favour of the British Government "doing all in their power to secure by international agreement a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver." The articles are quite as remarkable for the varied representative character of the writers as for their contents. Sir Edward Sassoon, the head of one of the greatest London firms in the India, China, and other Eastern trade, pleads very eloquently that a refusal to utilise the opportunity now afforded to "evolve order out of chaos" would be "a crime, a blunder, and a breach of faith towards the civilised world." He incidentally reminds us that Mr. Wolcott, who is at the head of the American Commission, is a gentleman of wide views and aims, "who should enlist the sympathies of Englishmen in consideration of his intelligent and fearless denunciation of the warlike manœuvres during the Venezuelan crisis." This fact should certainly have been sufficient to protect Mr. Wolcott and his colleagues (one of whom was the Vice-President of the United States under Mr. Cleveland's Administration) from the slighting and rather rude reference to "certain Americans" by the mysterious anonymous correspondent in whose "accuracy" the "Times" has reason to place confidence." Mr. Charles Hoare, a London banker, also urges that, in view of the findings of the recent Royal Commission on Agricultural Depression, the opportunity cannot be neglected without the risk of grave disaster. The September number of the "National Review" contained an article on this aspect of the final report of the Commission, by Mr. W. E. Bear—than whom there is no higher and, in our judgment, more impartial authority on the subject,—in which the same conclusions were very impressively stated. Mr. Hoare also urges that bankers as a class have no special interest in maintaining the gold standard ; he points out that their interest lies much more in the prosperity of their customers. Mr. Albert Simpson discusses the case from the point of view of a cotton spinner, manufacturer, and merchant engaged in the India and China trade ; and Mr. James Mawdsley, in a very temperate article, urges the considerations which has influenced the operatives in the Lancashire cotton industry. Comparing the average price obtained per lb. for yarn and goods exported in 1874 with the existing average, Mr. Mawdsley shows that, allowing for all the savings through lower prices for the raw material and other reductions in cost, including the reduction in wages in proportion to production, the net return shows a loss of 2½d. per lb. as compared with the return before the fall of prices, due to silver demonetisation, set in. This, he estimates, means a loss to Lancashire of £11,217,000 this year, as compared with the former earnings, or 11 per cent. on the capital of £100,000,000, which he gives as the amount invested in the business.

This result has accrued, it must be remembered, in spite of the very greatly increased efficiency of the machinery and the operatives, which under normal economic conditions should have greatly improved the position of both employers and employed. Mr. H. R. Beeton, who is, we believe, engaged in Stock Exchange business in London, discusses the question as to the ability of France and the United States to maintain the ratio of 15½ to 1 with free coinage of both metals, and arrives at an affirmative conclusion in an article which presents one of the statistical phases of the question. It is some years since Professor Nicholson, of Edinburgh, showed how thoroughly erroneous are many of the assumptions of the gold monometallists based on a misinterpretation of Gresham's Law, when tested by the statistics, and Mr. Beeton's article, which is an original piece of work on similar lines to those of Professor Nicholson's investigation, again forcibly illustrates the fact that theoretical arguments which ignore the statistics of the special case are not only valueless but frequently may be absurd.

Private advices from Athens states that the Corinth Canal, which was opened four years ago is financially a failure. Owing to its narrowness and to the strength of the current running at times, it is given a wide berth by British steamers, and even of the Greek vessels only the smaller craft make use of it. There was a feeling at the time the canal was projected that General Turr, its promoter, was oversanguine concerning its practical utility. He asked for a capital of 30,000,000f., in 60,000 shares of 500f. each, and the success of the Suez Canal Company being at that time a topic of general conversation, the money was raised without difficulty. The works began in March, 1882, and went on accompanied by lavish expenditure until the capital was absorbed, leaving the canal unfinished ; but with the aid of the Comptoir d'Escompte 14,000,000f. more were raised, and the work went slowly on. In 1890 the concern was taken over by a new company with another 5,000,000f. capital, and when, three years later, the canal was ready for opening nearly £2,750,000 had been spent upon its six kilometres.

THE *London Gazette* of Oct. 1 publishes a despatch from Mr. Greville, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Bankok, containing a

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper and Lower Colaba, Esplanade	0	1	5
B Mandvie and Chunkla	2	0	14
C Fanaswadi	1	0	17
D Khetwadi	2a	0	6
E Byculla	0	2	27
F Parel	1	0	3
G Worlee	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	6
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	3b	2	14
Total	9	5	96

Total to date..... 13,637 11,055

a Recent arrival from up-country (Poona).
b One from Kalyan Railway Station on his way from Nasik to Poona. Two from Kalyan Railway Station, from Poona.

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

Plague attacks 10
" deaths 9

CHOLERA.

Attacks 6
Deaths 3

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by land and sea was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 511, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,455, making a total of 3,966 persons. Departures by sea 469, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,875, making a total of 4,344 persons. Excess of departures over arrivals, 378 persons.

QUARANTINE REPORT.

On Monday morning there were 461 persons under observation in the Wari Bunder Camp. 81 persons were admitted into the camp, and 99 were discharged, and two were transferred to the hospital, so there remained in the camp at the close of the day 441 persons. On the same day there were under observation 174 persons in the Narelwady Camp.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of patients suffering from plague in the various hospitals on Monday was as follows :—Arthur Road, 38 ; Grant Road, 27 ; Darisasthan, 9 ; Marwadee, 5 ; Jain (Bhuleshwar), 4 ; Jain (Parel), 4 ; Telugu, 3 ; and Don Tod, 1.

TOWNS MEETING IN BULSAR.

An occasional correspondent writes :—A meeting of the inhabitants of Bulsar was held, on Sunday, in the Dharamsala, opposite the Post Office. Khan Bahadur R. M. Gimi, Sub-Judge, was in the chair. This vast meeting was representative of all sorts of people, nearly 2,000 being present at the time.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said :—Gentlemen,—We are all assembled here,to-day, for the purpose of adopting some such measures as shall stop the reappearance of plague which has already done great injury to our town. As you know several towns and villages are again infected with this disease, principally Surat, Bombay, Dahanu, Gandavi, &c. It now remains for us to adopt such measures as will enable us to check it before it is too late. In doing this, I think, you must all agree, nay, give every assistance you have in your power to the Government in the steps they have taken. Without your assistance, they can do something ; with it they can do more. I now ask Dr. Dadachanji to explain to you the measures he is going to adopt to check the re-appearance of the evil disease.

Dr. Dadachanji then rose amid loud cheers, and referred at some length to the dreadful time Bulsar had undergone some few months before. In the course of his speech he vividly impressed upon the minds of the people that the time has now arrived when the people should work together in not allowing any person coming from an infected place, to live in the town. He quoted the dreadful instances of how Bulsar was first infected with plague in small ares, doing afterwards a great havoc by seizing the whole town into its grasp. At this time people allowed all the habitations coming from infected places, viz., Bombay, Poona, &c., to remain in the town with them, thereby injuring not only themselves but the whole Taluka itself. It was, therefore, now his ardent request to all the inhabitants of Bulsar to work hand in hand with the Government, and not to allow people coming from infected places to remain in the town, and if they get some information as to this effect, they must inform the plague authorities here.

Mr. Jivanji Gulabhai Vakil also refegred at some length to the disastrous effects of the last plague, and requested the people, as a public citizen, to take stringent measures to check the re-appearance of it. He added that they should not allow people coming from outside to remain in the town, nor go outside, and thereby come into close contact with the disease. It was true that in not allowing one person to remain in the town they might make him their enemy, but they might save the whole town from the dire attack of the plague.

Mr. Anandrao Ganpatrao, a Gujerati teacher of the Sir J. J. Zoroastrian Girls' School, then sang a Gujerati poem, befitting the occasion, in which he described the havoc of the last plague, and the meritorious services of Dr. Dadachanji.

Kazi Saheb Banumia Nanumia made a speech in Hindustani in which he advised his co-religionists to abstain from coming into close contact with persons from the infected districts, and also never to go outside into the plague-stricken places ; as urged in the Koran. Moreover, he emphatically told them not to be idly believing that it is the displeasure of the Almighty God, but to exert themselves might and sout to assist the Government and the people.

Then Dr. Dadachanji proposed that a committee be formed the names of which were read by Mr. Kooverji Bhaidas Desai. These representatives of the select committee were elected to report to the plague authorities here, at their earliest convenience, those measures they wish to adopt.

Mr. Kooverji Desai then read the names of about a dozen leading representatives of the different communities.

Mr. Merwanji Kolabhai moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Dadachanji for the trouble he had taken to explain fully the measures adopted against the plague, which was seconded by Mr. Jivanji Guiabhai, and carried with general applause. Mr. Merwanji, then wanted explanation from Dr. Dadachanji about the rules of issuing passes for persons going outside from Bulsar. He added that even healthy persons are not given passes.

The chairman thereupon explained that the rules adopted here are such which are observed in the plague-stricken place like Surat. For this misunderstanding an explanation has been asked from the Collector Saheb.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair was proposed by Dr. Dadachanji, the meeting dispersed.

ILLUMINATION AT THE ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON.

While a drive in the Native Town and commercial localities during the Diwali nights gave the sight-seers a display of varied and bright, but by no means artistic illuminations, Raja Deen Dayal and Sons afforded a pleasant opportunity of an exhibition both artistic and brilliant. In honour of their being appointed photographers to her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India, a special honour not yet conferred on any other Indian photographer, Raja Deen Dayal and Sons made the Diwali festivities an appropriate occasion to hold an exhibition, inviting the general public to participate in the joys of the season. An exhibition displaying art and taste could not fail to find admirers, and crowds visited the Salon in response to the hearty invitation of Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal and Sons. The decorations and illuminations changed the Salon into a fairyland. The beauty of this delightful *tamasha* had drawn an unusually large number of Parsee ladies, in their *sarees* of multifarious colours. The principal subject in the exhibition was the collection of photographs showing the high style of work the Art Photographic Salon was capable of producing. This, as was expected, found many admirers. The premises, though crowded, were cool and comfortable, being well situated and most satisfactorily ventilated. So great was the crowd that it took time and patience to penetrate to the Salon. The guests found their way to the entrance at the foot of the stairs. Chandeliers, fairy lamps, and incandescent gas light made the premises bright as day. Flowers, palms, and evergreens formed a refreshing relief, and the hosts were mindful of the comforts of the guests. There was a String Band, and a selected programme of music regaled the visitors, who found excellent refreshments at the buffets. The number of visitors might be roughly estimated as over ten thousand, and Raja Deen Dayal and Sons are to be congratulated on such a successful exhibition. To Raja Dharamchandra, who is in charge of the Bombay establishment, great credit is due for the excellent arrangements, courteous reception of guests, and the success of the unique exhibition.

ON BEING HUMAN.

ONCE—it is a thought which troubles us—once it was a simple enough matter to be a human being, but now (writes Professor Woodrow Wilson in the *Atlantic Monthly*) it is deeply difficult ; because life was once simple, but is now complex, confused, multifarious. We have seen our modern life accumulate, hot and restless, in great cities—and we cannot say that the change is not natural ; we see in it, on the contrary, the fulfilment of an inevitable law of change, which is no doubt a law of growth, and not of decay. And yet we look upon the portentous thing with a great distaste and doubt with what altered passions we shall come out of it. We cannot easily see the large measure and abiding purpose of the novel age in which we stand young and confused. The view that shall clear our minds and quicken us to act as those who know their task and its distant consummation will come with better knowledge and completer self-possession. Who can doubt that man has grown more and more human with each step of that slow process which has brought him knowledge, self-restraint, the arts of intercourse, and the revelations of real joy ? This is our conception of the truly human man : a man in whom there is a just balance of faculties, a catholic sympathy—no brawler, no fanatic, no Pharisee ; not too credulous in hope, not too desperate in purpose ; warm, but not hasty ; ardent and full of definite power, but not running about to be pleased and deceived by every new thing.

Take life in the large view, and we are most reasonable when we seek that which is most wholesome and tonic for our natures as a whole ; and we know, when we put aside pedantry, that the great middle object in life—the object that lies between religion on the one hand and food and clothing on the other, establishing our average levels of achievement—the excellent golden mean is not to be learned, but to be human beings in all the wide and genial meaning of the term. Does the age hinder ? Do its crazy interests distract us when we would plan our discipline, determine our duty, clarify our ideals ? It is the more necessary that we should ask ourselves what it is that is demanded of us if we would fit our qualities to meet the new tests. Let us remind ourselves that to be human is, for one thing, to speak and act with a certain note of genuineness, a quality mixed of spontaneity and intelligence. This is necessary or wholesome life in any age, but particularly amidst confused affairs and shifting standards. Genuineness is not mere simplicity, for that may lack vitality, and genuineness does not. We expect what we call genuine to have pith and strength of fibre. No man is genuine who is for ever trying to pattern his life after the lives of other people—unless, indeed, he be a genuine dolt. But individuality is by no means the same as genuineness ; for individuality may be associated with the most extreme and even ridiculous eccentricity, while genuineness we conceive to be always wholesome, balanced, and touched with dignity. That character is genuine which seems built by nature rather than by convention, which is stuff of independence and of good courage.

But by what means is this self-liberation to be effected—this emancipation from affectation and th bondage of being like other people ? Is it open to us to choose to be genuine ? I see nothing insuperable in the way, except for those who are hopelessly lacking in a sense of humour. It depends upon the range and scale of your observation whether you can strike the balance of genuineness or not. If you live in a small and petty world, you will be subject to its standards ; but if you live in a large world, you will see that standards are innumerable—some old, some new, some made by the noble-minded and made to last, some made by the weak-minded and destined to perish, some lasting from age to age, some only from day to day—and that a choice must be made among them. It is then that your sense of humour will assist you. You are, you perceive, upon a long journey, and it will seem to you ridiculous to change your life and discipline your instincts to conform to the usages of a single inn by the way. You will distinguish the essentials from the accidents, and deem the accidents something meant for your amusement. The art of being human begins with the practice of being genuine, and following standards of conduct which the world has tested. And then genuineness will bring serenity—which I take to be another mark of the right development of the true human being, certainly in an age passionate and confused as this in which we live. Of course serenity does not go with forth genuineness. Serenity is a product, no doubt, of two very different things—namely, vision and digestion. Not the eye only, but the courses of the blood must be clear, if we would find serenity. So far is serenity from being a thing of slackness or inaction that it seems bred, rather, by quick energy, by satisfying activity. It may be found in the midst of that alert interest in affairs which is, it may be, the distinguishing trait of developed manhood. It is certainly human to mind your neighbour's business as well as your own. Gossips are only sociologists upon a mean and petty scale.

Poise, that delicate and equable exercise of force, are not, it is true, things the world ordinarily seeks for or most applauds in its heroes. It is apt to esteem that man most human who has his qualities in a certain exaggeration, whose courage is passionate, whose generosity is without deliberation, whose just actions is without premeditation, whose heart runs toward its favourite objects with an infectious and reckless ardour, whose wisdom is no child of slow prudence. We love Achilles more than Diomedes, and Ulysses not at all. But these are standards left over from a ruder state of society ; we should have passed by the primitive stage of mind—should have heroes suited to our age. Nay, we have erected different standards, and and do make a different choice, when we see in any man fulfilment of our real ideals. Let a modern instance serve as test. Could any man hesitate to say that Abraham Lincoln was more human than William Lloyd Garrison ? We naturally hold back from those who are impassionate and can never stop to smile, and are deeply reassured to see a twinkle in a reformer's eye. Ours is again a day for Shakspere's spirit—a day more various, more ardent, more provoking to valour and every large design even than " the spacious times of great Elizabeth," when all the world seemed new ; and if we cannot find another bard, come out of a new Warwickshire, to hold once more the mirror up to nature, it will not be because the stage is not set for him. The serenity of power ; the naturalness that is Nature's poise and mark of genuineness ; the unslenging interest in all affairs, all fancies, all things believed or done ; the catholic understanding, tolerance, enjoyment, of all classes and conditions of men ; the conceiving imagination, the planning purpose, the creating thought, the wholesome, laughing humour, the quiet insight, the universal coinage of the brain—are not these the marvellous gifts and qualities we mark in Shakspere when we call him the greatest among men ? And shall not these rounded and perfect powers serve us as our ideal of what it is to be a finshed human being ?

THE FRANCO-GERMAN TOGO TREATY.

THE Berlin *Neueste Nachrichten* professes to give an accurate account of the demarcation of the Hinterland of Togo and Dahomey which has been agreed upon as the result of negotiations between French and German delegates in Paris. The statement, which is illustrated by a map, is (says the *Times'* Berlin correspondent) to the following effect :—

From the end of the present boundary between Togo and Dahomey, which is situated on the ninth degree of latitude, the new line of demarcation proceeds in a nearly north-westerly direction scarcely deviating from a straight line till it reaches the eleventh degree of latitude. It then bends due west and subsequently turns, first following the river Volta, in a southerly direction until it reaches the neutral territory of Salaga. The places Kirikri, Bafilo, Sonsanne Mangu, Gombaga, and Walwale are thus comprised within the German sphere. The French obtain Wangara in the territory of Sugu, as well as Kuambe, Pama, and the whole of Gurma. The *Berlin Neueste Nachrichten* complains that the whole theory of Hinterland is sacrificed by this arrangement, and regrets that Germany has not been able, by timely precautionary measures in her colonies, by expeditions and by treaties with the native princes to secure legitimate claims upon more extensive districts.

IF Dr. Stephen H. Emmens, of New York, a well-known American chemist, whose explosive, "emmensite," has been adopted by the U.S. Government for the coast defences, is not deceived by his own researches, the "philosopher's stone" has been discovered at last, and it is possible to manufacture gold from silver. Dr. Emmens declares that the U.S. Bureau of Assays, which corresponds to our Mint, has bought an ingot of his artificial gold for coining purposes. The new gold has the appearance and weight of natural gold, and withstands all the chemical tests for that metal. Yet it is made from silver by a process which the discoverer keeps a secret at present. He only discloses the fact that, by a chemical treatment of silver, he prepares a new substance called "argentaurum," which appears to be an intermediate chemical stage between silver and gold. A further treatment of the argentaurum produces gold itself. Unluckily for Dr. Emmens, from a pecuniary point of view, this artificial gold is manufactured at a slight loss, so that his "philosopher's stone," like a good many other things that are largely sought, is hardly worth the pains of finding out.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this ? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healingscent in the world.

SOME HISTORIC BRONZES AND MARBLE BUSTS.

WINDSOR CASTLE is rich in sculpture, both in bronze and marble. The examples in the latter material are, except for one or two fine antique fragments, chiefly historical portraits of kings and statesmen. In such a collection the items naturally vary much in merit. Styles range from the conscientious and talented, but over-detailed finish of Coysevox, to the simple emptiness of the feebler sculptors of the first half of this century. The bronzes, beginning at at an earlier period, are artistically the most interesting. They include, besides the historical portraits to which this article is devoted, a splendid collection of Italian, French, and Flemish subject-groups and single figures ; while the instances of bronze and ormolu combined in candelabra and other objects form a long list by themselves. There are useful lessons to be learnt from this varied collection, placed as it is at Windsor, not only concerning the inherent differences of sculptural treatment as applied to marble and bronze, and the merits of genuine and fictitious "patina" in the latter, but also about the decorative merits of the two materials. To all it must appear that for the ornamentation of interiors the bronzes bear away the palm. The effect of the dark tones of the French groups in bronze relieved against the olive-green silk hangings of the Green, Drawing Room, is most pleasing, just as the harmony of the historic portrait bronzes in the Corridor with the great Boulle cabinets, by the side of which they are ranged, is impressive. In comparison with them the white marble busts seem cold and staring, though in the mass their long receding array is not without a certain dignity. We gave in our introductory article a reproduction of the portrait of Henri IV., by a French (ore possibly Flemish) artist of the school of Barthelemy Prieur, the date of whose birth is not known, but who died in 1611, after making those figures of Peace, Abundance, and Justice in the Louvre, which formed part of the tomb of the Montmorency. The workmanship of this fine bust is splendidly crisp, and the rich acanthus details the armour is very elaborate. The companion bust of Maria de Medici, his second wife, has been attributed to the Italian sculptor Pouzio, who worked in France as "Maitre Pouce." But as he died in 1572, before Henri had married Maria in 1599, that can scarcely be. It is a heavy bust, of a coarser character than the Henri IV., and is said by Mr. Fortnum to be of an altogether later date. The surface of this bronze of Henri IV. is not equal to the fine light-brown patina of the bust of Charles V. This also has most elaborately engraved armour, with a Medusa head and the Order of the Golden Fleece round the neck. It is inscribed "imp caes carolus," and is said to be by Leone Lioni, known as "Il Cavaliere Aratino"—*i.e.* the Knight of Arezzo—whose biography is given by Vasari. He first practised, like so many other great artists of that date, the craft of the goldsmith. This would partly account for his making such full use of the qualities of metal, by inclsing his ornament beyond what the principles of sculptural treatment would perhaps require. It is, nevertheless, very fine work of its kind, and what one would expect from a man who first made dies for medals cut in steel and representing portraits from the life. "Nay, so excellent did he become," says Vasari, "that his ability made him known to many princes—more particularly to the Emperor Charles V., who, perceiving him to be employed in occupations of more importance than that of preparing medals." Lione made a statue of Charles V. larger than life, and invested with a splendid suit of armour by means of two very thin plates of metal, which could be easily put on and taken. This "splendid armour" suggests the incised work with which our busts are covered. In return for this and other works, the Emperor, besides knighting him, gave him a pension of 150 ducats, secured on the Mint of Milan, and a house in the "Contrada de Moroni" in the same city. Lione also made a statue of Philip II. Anent some of his works Vasari tells a curious tale. Queen Maria of Hungary (we suppose by way, sister of Charles V., commissioned a bust of herself, one of Ferdinand, King of the Romans, another of Maximilian the Emperor, and many more, which (says Vasari) were placed by her in the gallery of the Palace at Brindisi. "But," says he, "they did not remain there long, seeing that Henri of France, set fire to the building in vengeance, and left the following words written upon the walls, 'Vela fole Maria.' I say out of vengeance, because that Queen had done nearly the same thing to Henri some years previously." The explanation given by Mariette of this obscure story was that in the year 1553 (?) Queen Maria set fire to the Chateau of Chembrai and in the following year Henri, to avenge himself for this, attacked and burnt a small fortress in Upper Hainault which had been built by the Queen. On the ruined walls of the fort he then attached the words, "Voila pour Folembrai !" out of which Vasari, his copyist, or his printer, made the "Vela fole Maria" of the text, and attached, it is to be supposed, the story to the Palace of Brindisi. "However this may be," says the cautious Vasari, "the gallery made no progress, and the statues are now partly in the palace of the Catholic King at Madrid and partly in Alicante, a seaport whence her Majesty intends to ship them to Granada, where all the Spanish kings are buried. For the Duke of Alva," the biographer adds, "Lione Lioni has executed a bust of himself, with one of Charles V., and another representing King Philip." Three busts corresponding to these are at Windsor—the Charles V. here described, and two which are also illustrated. The Ferdinand Duke of Alva, "fard dux albae," has the same richly engraved armour, Medusa head, and Order of the Golden Fleece. It has also the same yellow-brown patina. The Philip II., "phi. rex. angl. etc.," is obviously by the same hand. The "Hapsburg lip" is prominently marked in the heads of Charles and Philip, which strongly resemble each other, and seem to have been made for the same destination. The Philip II. and the Duke of Alva were exhibited in the special loan collection at South Kensington in 1862. The great authority who made the bronze catalogue describes these busts, each three feet high, as Italo-Flemish or German work by a contemporary sculptor. Adrian de Vries, the Flemish sculptor, was born in 1530, so that it is hardly safe to ascribe them to him, seeing that the Duke of Alva died in 1582, when Adrian de Vries would have been only twenty-two years old. There is in the South Kensington Museum, it may be mentioned for purposes of comparison, a bronze relief of Rudolph II., signed "Adrianus Fries, Fecit, 1609." It has the armour covered with a low strap-work pattern, similar in treatment to the detail of these busts. There are large figures on the shoulder-piece, a lion's head, and below it a cupid thus carrying the stone. If, with Mr. Fortnum, we assign these busts rather to Lione Lioni, as some of those commissioned by Charles V. for his palace at Madrid, it should be noted, as an additional fact, that no originals by that artist exist now at Madrid of which these can be repiteas.—Frederick S. Robinson in the "Magazine of Art."

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
RUSSIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanno, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.
Owing to pressure of telegrams of higher class, deferred telegrams for Punjab stations, north of Lahore, are liable to considerable delay.
Cable Hongkong-Macao interrupted.
Cable Cayenne-Para interrupted.
Amazonicable in beyond Santarem.
Malls for Madagascar and Reunion close at Zanzibar noon, 29th inst.
Madagascar and Reunion Mailcloses at Mauritius noon, 29th inst.
All Burma wire beyond Chittagong interrupted. Assam route to Burma right.
Cable Paramaribo Cayinme interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th October, 1897.

Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	25	6	40 p.m.	29	17
Teheran	26	2	40 p.m.	...	19
Suez	26	3	5 p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 26th October, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	10	...	3
" Karachi	...	14	...	9
" Madras	20	...	...	1

IN order to ascertain whether it is possible for a human body to become completely dissolved by submerging it in a solution of crude potash, an experiment was tried a short time ago at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill, in the interest of the district attorney, who wished to convict of murder a man who was accused of killing his wife and making away with her body by subjecting it to the action of potash. The experiment showed that although the cadaver remained in the bath for no considerable length of time, nothing remained but a few bits of bone, which presumably would also have dissolved if allowed to remain longer.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases, Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

CONVERSION OF NESTORIANS.

A TABREEZ correspondent writes to the *Daily News* :—The Chaldeo-Syrians in Persia number about fifty thousand. They inhabit the provinces of Sinneh Sakkiz, but to a much greater extent Urmi and the district of Salmas. Nearly four-fifths b'long to the Nestorian sect, while the remainder profess Catholicism or Protestantism. Through the efforts of the French, American, and English missionaries, who have their chief residence at Urmi, and have established schools in that town and in some other places, the Catholics and the Protestants are getting a sprinkling of education, and are far better off than their Nestorian brothers. The latter, who live chiefly in villages, are almost all cultivators. They are very poor, and in the matter of education exceedingly backward ; not one in a hundred being able to read. Ever since troubles broke out in Turkey the Nestorians in this country have laboured under great aprehension of being molested by the neighbouring Kurds. Some ten months ago, when they heard of the murder of their Bishop, Mgr. Gabriel, and his suite, by Sheikh Saddigh's Kurds, they at once drew up a petition and sent it to St. Petersburg, begging the Russian Government to admit them into the Orthodox Church, and to send out priests to instruct them in that faith. Subsequently they sent also a representative to renew the same prayer.

Some time ago there arrived at Tabreez a mission composed of a Russian arch-priest, a Russian Syrian priest, and a deacon. This mission, after obtaining through the Gonsulate-General, the necessary permission from the Persian Government, left for Urmi. On their nearing that town, thousands of Nestorians and many Chaldeo-Syrian Catholics and Protestants went out for miles to meet them, and accompanied them to the house prepared for them. Now, according to trustworthy information, about eight thousand Nestorians are preparing to enter the Orthodox Church. Many others will follow the example. The principal motive of this conversion is their hope to obtain the protection of the mighty Emperor of Russia.

An Odessa correspondent says : The Armenian journal "Ardsagang" makes some extraordinary revelations with regard to Russian intrigues in Persia. Although ostensibly reproducing these allegations under some slight reserve, the "Petersbourgskia Viedomosti" and other Russian organs plainly infer that they entertain little or no doubt as to the substantial accuracy of the statements published by the "Ardsagang."

According to the latter journal, the Turkish Government, or, perhaps it were more correct to say, the Sultan himself, some time ago endeavoured by corrupt diplomatic means to instigate the Shah to a massacre of the Armenians in the Persian province of Asserbeijan. Says the "Ardsagang."

Shortly after the bloody holocaust at Sassoun the Turkish Government at Yildiz Kiosk conceived the plan of provoking a similar massacre of Armenian Christians in Persia, in order to mask its own wanton barbarities. With this object in view the Turkish Ambassador at Teheran, and all the Ottoman Consuls in Persia were supplied with ample funds for the hellish undertaking. Notwithstanding the most zealous efforts of the Minister and the Consular Corps during the whole of 1895, one miscarriage of the plot followed another. By basely suborned and falsetestimony the Ottoman Minister endeavoured to convince the Shah Nasr-ed-Din (during the latter months of that monarch's reign) that his Armenian subjects were plotting against his life. Nasr-ed-Din on one occasion confounded the Ottoman Ministerial conspirator, in the presence of his Premier Emin Sultan, by denouncing the informers and declaring that he had no more loyal subjects than the Armenians. The next step of the Ottoman Minister and Consuls was to instigate and support an attack by armed Kurds upon the Armenians of Asserbeidjan. The Kurds were bravely beaten back by the Armenians. Thereupon the Ottoman agents provocateurs lodged with the Shah's Government a denunciation in which, among other charges, it was alled the Cloister of the Virgin at Salmas was occupied by a band of armed Armenian revolutionists. The allegation was at once disproved. A band of Kurd robbers was found in the neighbourhood of the convent, but there was not, or course, an Armenian among them. The Turkish Consul at Tabriz then offered a thousand gold pieces to a Persian Scheik to stir up a massacre of the Armenians. The Scheik promised compliance, made from the Consul an advance of 100 gold pieces and disappeared. Shortly afterwards, the Turkish Consul received from the Scheik a letter dated from Meshed, saying : "As you are aware, I received the hundred gold pieces at the place appointed, but instead of carrying out your perfidious behest I devoted the gold to a pilgrimage and offering at this sacred place, and have besought God to save the poor innocent Armenians from the cruel barbarities of the Turks, the same barbarities from which our sacred Imams suffered. I beseech you to renounce your wicked designs against an innocent people.

After quoting other evidence of the direct culpability of the Turkish Consul at Tabriz, the correspondent of the St. Petersburg "Viedomosti" proceeds to describe how nearly successful the Turkish agents were subsequently in their attempt to cause an Armenian massacre at Tabriz. It was after the first unsuccessful attempt of the Russian Consul to get 500 Armenians under his care and threatened to sum mon Russian troops from Djulfa that the correspondent himself heard the Prince Governor (the Shah's heir) exclaim : "Now it is at least clear to me whence and why these Turkish intrigues have so long been protected but they have failed, and I will see that they do not succeed in the future."

It is only quite recently, however, that M. Petroff thought it safe and advisable to withdraw his direct personal protection from the several hundred Armenians who were for months lodged within his compound.

LORD ROBERTS ON ARMY TEMPERANCE.

ADDRESSING a meeting of the Army Temperance Association in Dublin on Oct. 4 Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, who presided, said that the Association was open to all ranks, classes, and denominations, and it had the great advantage over all the other societies of being sanctioned by authority, and of being under the direct control of regimental commanding officers. This had done much for the association, but that it was in such a flourishing condition was due in great measure to the ready and zealous help given to it by the chaplains and ministers of the several religious persuasions. The latest reports from India confirmed the previous year's record of the moral and physical improvement which the Army Temperance Association had brought about among the soldiers in that country. He could assure them that the statistics of health were most satisfactory, the admissions to hospital being about 20 per cent. less amongst members of the association than amongst the men who did not belong to it ; while the difference in the decrease in crime was even more remarkable, court-martial convictions amongst members of the Army Temperance Association being only 5·21 per 1,000 during 1896, as against 38·88 per 1000 amongst men who did not belong to the society. He brought these figures prominently under the notice of commanding officers, in the hope that they would do all they could to encourage the association, and not allow any more time to slip by without establishing branches of it in their corps if none already existed. He urged the officers and non-commissioned officers to follow the lead of the commanding officers. The men would soon follow, seeing that temperance was believed in and thought well of by their superiors. It was gratifying to learn from the third annual report how satisfactorily the Army Temperance Association was progressing. During the past year numerous new branches had been formed in the United Kingdom—namely, thirteen in regiments, battalions, and batteries, eight in depots, three in garrisons, and one for pensioners and reservists, making a total of 195 branches, having on their rolls 14,000 members. He was especially pleased with two points in the report. The first was the increasing number of one year, two years, and three years medal man. The second feature was the success which had attended the efforts of the association to find employment for its members after retirement from the ranks. He looked forward confidently to even more notable results at the end of the current year. The Army Temperance Association was gradually and surely making its value felt, and its benefits were being year by year more clearly recognised by the authorities and regimental officers.

BY a narrow majority the Swiss National Council has decided upon the nationalisation of the railways of the country at a cost of £40,000,000.

ANIMAL brooches are the newest mode, and most bridesmaids now receive some tiny quadruped to fasten the lace at their necks with. Emerald frogpins are uncanny, but effective ; and diamond rabbits show an almost unjustifiable glorification of that too abundant little animal. A bee in olivine and gold is dainty, and a diamond swallow-pin is a very pretty love-token. Shamrock brooches are also very popular with all having any connection with Ireland ; and treble-clef brooches are favourites of the musical. Yet, after all, do not these far fetched devices show some poverty of imagination on the part of our jewelmakers ? Beside the fine harmonious twirls, the quaint chasings, and curious significant settings of olden jewellery, these crude modern devices are vastly inartistic. A reaction will, we hope, set in shortly in favour of a different style of ornament. Artists will not permit their wives to wear the ordinary insignificant trinkets, but seek in old shops and odd places for something more quaint and individual.

GENERAL MILES ON THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

"THERE IS NO SCHOOL OF WAR EXCEPT WAR."

THE American papers publish an interesting interview given by General Nelson Miles, the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, to the London correspondent of the Associated Press prior to the General's return to the United States. As regards the military organisations of Europe, which the American Commander-in-Chief had exceptional opportunities to study, he made the following remarks :—"I have seen all the great armies of Europe except the Spanish army, and if Spain should declare war against the United States I may possibly have an opportunity of seeing that. Of something over 3,000,000 men under arms I have seen nearly 400,000 in barracks, in garrison, and in field manœuvres, besides nearly 100,000 men engaged in the construction of war material. What I have seen does not indicate that the millennium is at hand, when swords will be beaten into ploughshares. Fortunate are the people of the United States that they are walled in by two great oceans, yet this fact would not warrant them in any policy other than keeping a reasonable percentage of the population fully equippped and instructed in modern appliances and methods of war. The Russian army is composed of strong and hardy men, and its officers are highly educated and skilful. Germany is one vast military camp. It is geographically in such a position that it is compelled to maintain a great military force. The German army is kept under rigid discipline, is well drilled, and makes the finest appearance on parade, but its fighting qualities are no better than those of the English, Russian, or French armies. I saw part of the French manœuvres near St. Quentin. The French army is not spectacular in appearance, yet it has a solidity and earnestness of purpose which indicate that it is well equipped for war. Its uniforms are not so handsome as those of the German army, but are serviceable, while its officers are skilful and intensely in earnest." The interviewer suggested that European military men held that officers of the United States army were at at adisadvantage in being without opportunities to drill large armies. "In the great field manœuvres they simply simulate war," was the comment of General Miles. "The manœuvres were practically a great drill, to some extent spectacular. They look very grand, but there is no school of war except war. The difference between blank cartridges and leaden bullets and shotted cannon is as marked as that between the spectacular scenes of the drama and the real living issues of life. What might seem to be practical in manœuvres might be wholly impracticable in a condition of actual hostilities. There are hundreds, if not thousands, of men in the United States who have been engaged in the same manœuvres with brigades, division corps, or armies in practical drill nearly every day for four years, and at the same time have been in more desperate, hard-fought battles than any men in Europe. Still field manœuvres are useful, and accustom men to see and to command large bodies of troops and teach bodies of soldiers to move together." To a question whether the United States, under its present military policy, would be able to cope with a European Power, General Miles replied :—"Any population is estimated one soldier in five is capable of bearing arms. That would give us an army of 12,000 000. Our people are strong physically, and generally intelligent and well informed. Besides, each citizen is a sovereign, and personally interested in the welfare of his Government, and serves voluntarily without being forced into service by military despotism. We have many thousands of men still living who have seen more war, participated in more battles than any men in Europe. But it is another thing to equip an army with modern appliances for the defence of a coast where we would have to use high-power guns and modern projectiles, which it takes years to construct, while small arms can not to be made in a few days or weeks. Modern rifles are different from the squirrel guns with which our revolutionary fathers went to war. The range of modern arms is very great, and projectiles weight from 700lb. to a ton of steel. The rapidity of the rapid-fire machine guns, the Maxim and Gatling, is 400 to 600 shots a minute. Although these are American inventions they are largely used in the European Service." In conclusion the General remarked :—"While on my tour I have been surprised that so little is known of us in Europe, but the interest here is centred on India, Africa, and Siberia, and European papers know more of the affairs of those regions and the Colonies than about America."

JENNY LIND NOT AN ARTIST.

JEROME HOPKINS thinks that Jenny Lind's great reputation was a product chiefly of shrewd advertising. In an article on "The Pioneers of Music in America," in the *Independent*, he says :—

"Jenny Lind has had more 'gush' and 'rot' perpetrated about her than any singer that ever lived and, of course, anything not hitherto printed about so prodigious a celebrity must be interesting. She was an honest, homely, excellent woman, and an industrious mechanician, with a lovely, smooth, luscious true soprano voice, not very extensive, but capable of exquisite modulation, but with limited technic, and but little inspiration, and almost incapable of climacteric force. Her insane panegyrists needn't carp at this, for didn't I have the run of her head quarters (Belmonico's on the Stevens House on Bowling Green) and didn't she use to turn the leaves for me as I played for her, and dinn't I have all the free tickets I wanted to her concerts ? True, I was but a lad, but I had a pair of ears even then, and one never could fool me much at any time on musical virtuosity, tonality, or genuineness. Moreover, I had heard Grisi, Malibran, and Pauline Garcia, and Bishop whom I did not know personally until long after I had become a man, but who at seventy-three could have given Lind points in technics even with the former's delicate silver thread of an attenuated sfogato, which was all that remained. Jenny Lind was not a great singer, but a great card, like P. T. Barnum without doubt. It reminds one of James I's remark to a noted snob who was about to be knighted, 'I can make thee a knight, but only God Almighty can make thee a gentleman.' said the king. Barnum could, and did, make Jenny Lind a great card, but only God Almighty could have made, but didn't make, her a great singer. . . . It is a proof positive of Lind's inherent smallness as an artist that, barring a few appearances, she seems to have 'dropped out' after her return to England, while the rule is just the reverse with most artists of the first class, namely, their star is in the ascendant after they make successes on this side of the Atlantic. For example, look at Melba. I heard her in 1887-88 in London at Covent Garden, and she was scarcely noticed ; now she is a strong enough peg for one at least of her teachers to hang her reputation upon, namely, Mme. Marchesi."

DR. EDINGTON VERSUS DR. KOCH.

DR. ALEXANDER EDINGTON, bacteriologist to the Colonial Government of the Cape of Good Hope, has (says the *Times*) found that the blood of animals affected by rinderpest, when treated with citric acid and kept for such a time as to insure the death of the contagium, confers immunity from the disease when injected in animals exposed to the infection. An animal

WRITERS AND READERS.

A DEFINITE word can now be said about Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton's long-expected volume of verse. The title of the book is "The Coming of Love and Other Poems," and it will be issued by Mr. Lane in a fortnight. There are two long poems, "Natura Benigna" and "Christmas at the Mermaid," and after these a group of miscellaneous verse. In "Natura Benigna" there is a nature-worshipping poet, who, in particular, is entranced by the sea. To him nature is everything—it is the all-in-all—until a gipsy girl happens to cross his path.

With her our nature poet promptly falls in love, and small wonder, as she is an attractive minx. The point, however, is that he changes his faith, and nature seems a poor mistress without woman—without the gipsy. Mr. Watts-Dunton gives us a description of the love passages between the poet and the girl. Eventually he loses her, and his motto becomes "Natura Maligna"—he is sore at heart. But time is healing, he returns to his love of the sea and nature, and once more he is ready to swear by "Natura Benigna."

The second long piece, "Christmas at the Mermaid," goes far to explain itself in that title. It is a dramatic poem supposed to describe a Christmas festival at the Mermaid hostelry in Old London. This, of course, was the headquarters of the Mermaid Club, with which we associate Shakespeare, Mr. Watts-Dunton writes of the Mermaid after Shakespeare has gone to Stratford-on-Avon. He makes Sir Walter Raleigh record his adventures in connection with the Spanish Armada. Then Ben Jonson and the other dramatists of the time are introduced. The book, taking it altogether, will be awaited with keen interest.

Omar Khayyam, the Persian poet, has become a vogue, thanks in great measure to the club which bears his name. Mr. Nichols announces a new translation, by Mr. Edward Heron-Allen, of the famous "Rubaiyat." This gentleman is well-known as a Persian and Arabic scholar, and his translation is a literal one. Fitzgerald translated Omar Khayyam from a copy of Persian verse in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. A feature of the present volume will be the reproduction by photography of all the text in the Bodleian "Rubaiyat." The members of the Omar Khayyam Club will thus have the original very handy.

The Bishop of Durham is publishing with Messrs. Macmillan a volume of sermons, "Christian Aspects of Life." Throughout the work Dr. Westcott dwells on the application of our Christian creed to a variety of questions of social interest. It opens with an address in which feeling reference is made to the death of the late Archbishop of Canterbury. Several sermons are devoted to each of the following subjects:—the National Church, foreign missions, education, social service, and social relationships. The appendix contains an address which Dr. Westcott delivered at the Gateshead Diocesan Conference.

Three more novels are promised by Messrs. Pearson in ten days from the present date. "Headon Hill," who lives in the Isle of Wight, has written "The Zone of Fire." It deals with the adventures of a young English soldier in the sun-stricken Soudan. Then Mr. Sherard follows his recent interview with a brother novelist by a novel of his own. The scene is laid in rural France, and the title is "The Iron Cross"—nothing to do with Christian martyrs. Thirdly, we have Mr. Richard Marsh, one of the young writers discovered by Mr. F. W. Robinson. Round the text, "The Duke and the Damsel," he weaves an ingenious romance of Monte Carlo.

That powerful volume, "Stephen Remarx," made an inevitable stir when it appeared some time ago. Its author, the Hon. and Rev. James Adderley, takes a very active interest in all social work. His new book, "Paul Mercer," which he describes as a "tale of repentance among millions," has just emerged from the builders. This means that we shall have it within a few weeks, and certainly expectation attaches to its appearance. Like "Stephen Remarx," it deals with the bearing of religion upon everyday life, and like it also, the style is epigrammatic. Mr. Edward Arnold is the publisher of the story.

The series of "Eighteenth Century Letters" which Messrs. Innes have in preparation will begin at once. The idea of the venture is that selected letters from Swift, Steele, Addison—who claim the first volume—and other celebrities, are capital reading in themselves, and typical of their age. To be sure, many such letters are available one way or another, but there seems to be no full collection of them. Johnson and Chesterfield will figure in the second volume, and Horace Walpole in the third. Later, we shall have the letters of Robert Burns, Cowper, and Fanny Burney as one book, Professor Dowden editing it.

The late Dr. Solomon Caesar Malan was best known to the world as an Oriental scholar. For forty years he was the paster of the parish of Broadwindsor, in Dorsetshire. His biography has been in preparation by his eldest surviving son, the Rev. A. N. Malan. Now the book is printed, and Mr. Murray will publish it before the end of the month. Few of Dr. Malan's personal friends survive, and so only a scanty measure of personal reminiscence of him has been obtainable. He was a man of many gifts, among these the gift of the artist, and when he travelled in Europe and Asia he always took his pencil with him.

I have, remarks Mr. Tighe Hopkins, undone the bolts of nearly all the more celebrated prisons of historic Paris. Of course he speaks in metaphor, and the remark is in an introduction to his book, "The Dungeons of Old Paris." The volume is about to be published by Messrs. Putnam, with illustrations, one of these showing Marie Antoinette's cell at the Conciergerie. As Mr. Hopkins points out, few of the prisons of which he writes are standing at this day. His literary endeavour has been to give back to each of them its special and distinctive character. Sad as the gates of prison runs the French proverb, and Mr. Hopkins traces the story so indicated.

Mrs. Steel's volume of stories, "In the Permanent Way," is nearly ready. In a few days Messrs. Chapman will issue "His Chief's Wife," a novel by the Baroness Albert D'Anethan. She is the wife of the Belgian Minister to Japan, and sister to Mr. Rider Haggard. The next contribution to Macmillan's illustrated Standard Novels will be Jane Austen's "Mansfield Park." It will have illustrations by Mr. Hugh Thomson. Mr. Edward McNulty is to follow his "Misther O'Ryan" with a longer story of Irish life. The new volume is called "The Son of a Peasant," and it will be published by Mr. Arnold. A story which touches the treatment of the Jews in Russia is being published by Messrs. Sampson Low. It has the title "Harnani the Jew," and is by Mr. A. N. Homer. The novels to appear soon include "The Making of a Prig," by Miss Evelyn Sharp (Lane); Broken Arcs, a west country story by Christopher Hare (Harpers); and Down by the Swanee River, a Florida tale by Mr. Aubrey Hopwood (Kegan Paul).

Dr. Hill, the Vice-Chancellor elect of Cambridge, has prepared a volume entitled "A Run Round the Empire." It is the log which his two children kept during a voyage last year. Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein will publish the book.—Mr. Heinemann will this year publish a work which ought to contain some attractive reading, since it is "A History of the Liverpool Privateers." The writer is Mr. Gomer Williams.—"Decorative Heraldry," the new volume in Bell's Ex-Libris Series, will be ready next week. The author, Mr. G. W. Eve, includes a short but valuable primer of heraldry.—The issue of Blackie's Victorian Era Series will begin in the middle of November with Mr. Rose's book on "The Rise of Democracy." A month later a volume by Canon Overton on "The Anglican Revival will be ready.—Mr. Murray will shortly publish a book by the Rev. J. Brough, in which an effort is made to picture the surroundings of Jesus as he grew up. Messrs. Chatto are issuing a three-and-six-penny edition of "Ramboseon's Astronomy," with new colored plates.—Among the contributors to the Imperial Souvenir, which is to be published by Mr. Nutt for the coming Christmas, is Sir Lo Feng-lo, the Chinese Minister. He supplies the Chinese version of the third verse of the National Anthem—that in ever so many languages being the contents of the work.

Without physic and without law we cannot do, for we certainly should if we could. But though man as a fact never has done without writers or reciters and though we feel, therefore, that they represent a necessity of his nature, yet no one asks a particular person to take upon himself that very self-assumed and assuming office, and he who does so must do it at his own risk. Even round a savage camp fire men could do without the evening tale. The man who began telling it was obeying an impulse of his nature, and found that he supplied a want. But it was the impulse of the individual which created the demand in slugish minds. Therefore the man who volunteered this thing had a real fitness in himself: it was the fitness which had to be listened to and obeyed.

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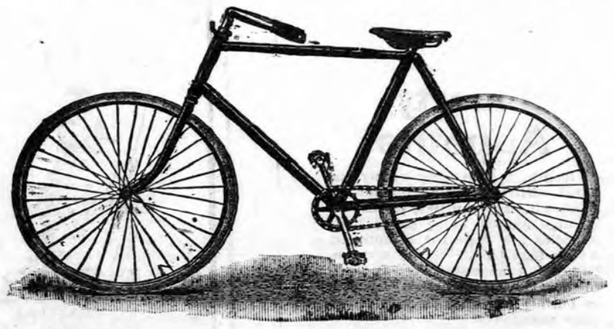

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